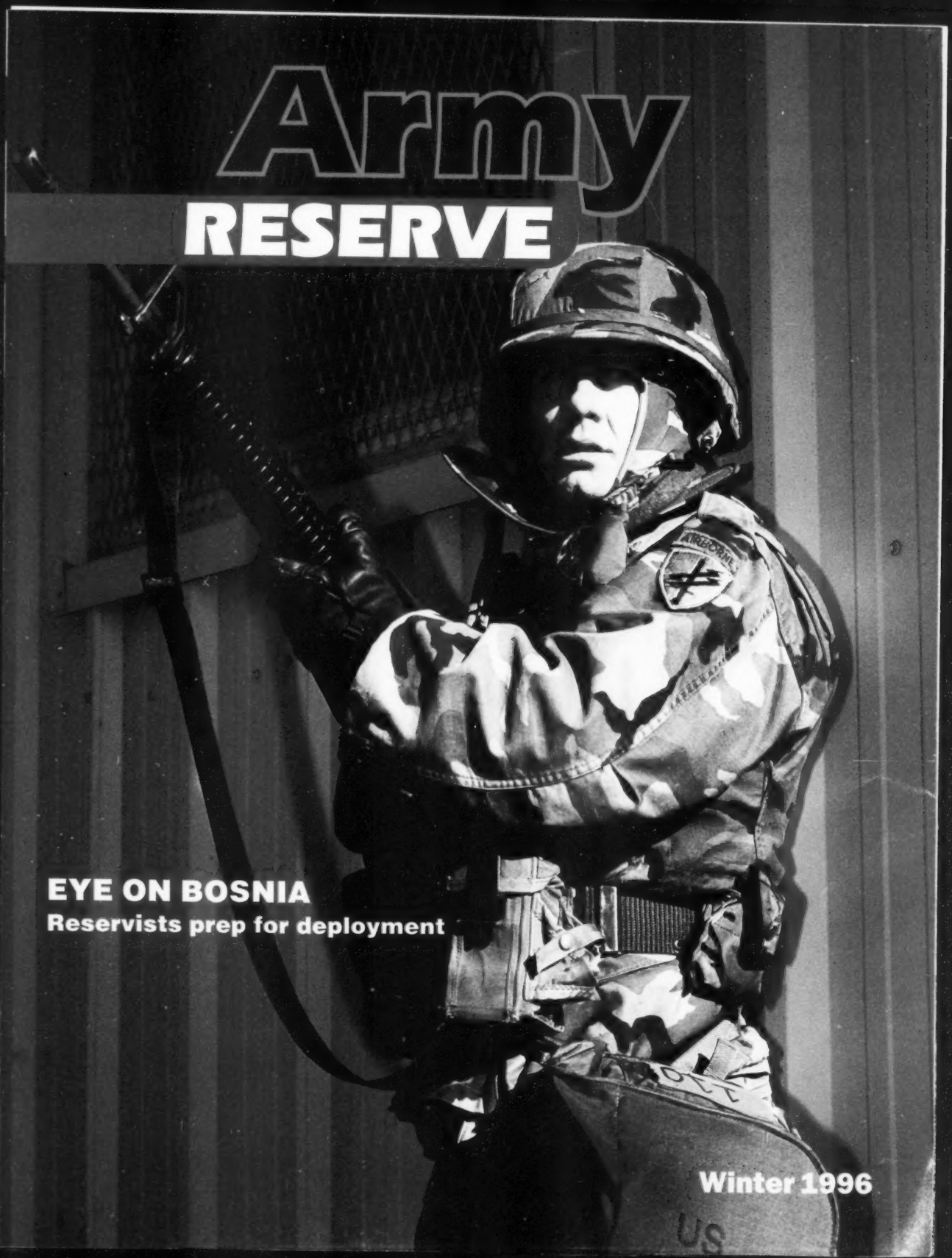
Army RESERVE



EYE ON BOSNIA
Reservists prep for deployment

Winter 1996

SFC Gary Davis

SFC Lester F. Langhans

DRILL SERGEANT

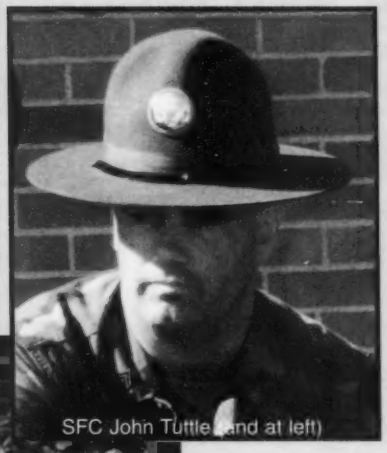
Friend, foe – and all that's good about the Army. Drill sergeant. Squared away, tough, a trainee's military icon, an unforgettable face. Drill sergeants from the Army Reserve's 76th Division (Institutional Training), headquarters in West Hartford, Conn., turned recruits into soldiers last summer at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

HELP A FRIEND JOIN THE USAR - REFERRAL CARD INSIDE

Army Reserve Magazine

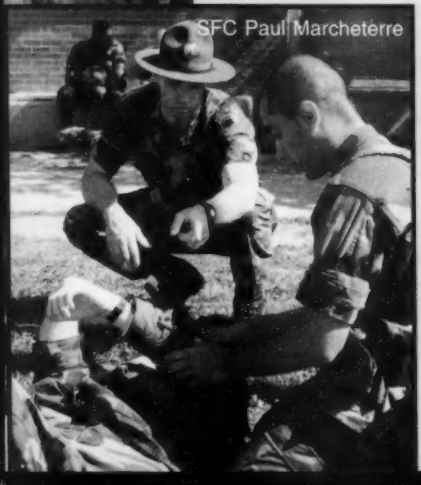
Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 41, Number 3 Winter 1996



SFC John Tuttle (and at left)

PHOTOS BY SSGT. JAMES DOWLING



SFC Paul Marcheterre

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Front cover. *Photo by JoMarie Fecci. An unidentified Army Reservist undergoes deployment training in December at Fort Bragg, N.C.*

Back cover. *Photo by Maj. Steve Lambert. Second in a series, this photo is a blow up of a USAR retention poster that profiles an outstanding citizen-soldier.*

MAJOR GENERAL MAX BARATZ
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES M. NIELSEN
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. Members of Troop Program Units should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should contact their Personnel Manager at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.

From the Chief, Army Reserve

We're a three-cell team

There may be some confusion in the field as to the roles of our three Army Reserve management cells. Let me explain the differences and how each supports our mission.

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz

At the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., is the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, part of the DA staff. OCAR is responsible for policy, resourcing, Congressional interfacing and Department of the Army liaison. As the CAR I'm adviser to the Army Chief of Staff on USAR matters. It's crucial for the Army Reserve to maintain a highly-visible presence in Washington.

In St. Louis we have the Army Reserve Personnel Center, which becomes a command Oct. 1, 1997 (see story, p. 5). ARPERCEN is a field operating agency of OCAR. It has a very difficult job, which is to provide career management and training to the approximate 374,000 soldiers in the Individual Ready Reserve. ARPERCEN also manages the Individual Mobilization Augmentee program, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve, which includes retirees from the National Guard and active Army.

I know a lot of you have been unhappy with the product you've gotten out of ARPERCEN over the years, but things are changing. We're in the process of computerizing all personnel records which will greatly enhance the service we provide customers (see story, page 6).

Our newest team member, the U.S. Army Reserve Command in Atlanta, Ga., is about five years old. USARC commands and controls our Troop Program Units and is our policy implementer. USARC has operational responsibility for our 10 Regional Support Commands, 10 General Officer Commands, seven Divisons (Institutional Training), five Divisions (Exercise), the 65th U.S. Army Reserve Command in Puerto Rico, and USAR installations such as Fort McCoy, Wis., and Fort Hunter-Liggett, Calif. Preparing units for mobilization and commitment to a wartime theater of operation is a big job, especially with added focus on our Force Support Package units.

USARC also has backup responsibility to help OCAR make policy, and unlike OCAR, the Reserve Command has whole staff sections that exist only at USARC. OCAR, more streamlined, must go to the DA staff for some services (Safety, Staff Judge Advocate, for example).

As the CAR I'm commander of both OCAR and USARC, and a deputy commanding general of the U.S. Forces Command.

There is some duplication amongst the three USAR management cells, but as we make changes in force structure, we also reduce the overlap. Right now we're looking at ways to combine information management.

I'm extremely proud of the work done by all three cells. Each has a unique mission yet is interconnected within the USAR family. I'm especially excited about the changes at ARPERCEN. We should have an interactive personnel system in operation by the end of 1996. I have great faith this will make the Army Reserve an even more professional force. ★

ARPERCEN to become a command in FY 97

New structure to consolidate personnel management

TO IMPROVE CUSTOMER SERVICE AND save money, the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) will transition to a command on Oct. 1, 1997.

The new USAR Personnel Command, to be located in St. Louis, will consolidate personnel management activities currently performed at four agencies:

- Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR), Pentagon – works individual personnel cases in response to inquiries from VIPs, members of Congress and generals in the Washington, D.C., area;
- U.S. Army Reserve Command, Atlanta – manages Troop Program Unit (TPU) soldiers;
- ARPERCEN – takes care of Individual Ready Reservists (IRR), Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) and retirees;
- Full Time Support Management Center – manages Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers.

"These agencies have different customers but are basically doing the same function," said Col. Harry E. Ackroyd, ARPERCEN chief of staff. "Consolidating into a single personnel command will generate considerable savings and improve service."

The new command will feature 11 management teams, with a team aligned to each of the 10 Army Reserve Regional Support Commands, and one team dedicated to Army Reserve soldiers overseas.

In February 1995, Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve, approved a study group's recommendation to establish a personnel command in St. Louis, home of ARPERCEN and FTSMC, using resources already in the ARPERCEN structure.

"We are re-engineering to meet the needs of a changing market," said Col. Norman S. Brinsley, commander of ARPERCEN. "We're consolidating just like private industry."

ARPERCEN, long the lament of some Reservists and retirees who complain of slow service and lost records, was activated in 1984.

"ARPERCEN is organized into what's called a vertical stovepipe organization," explained Ackroyd. "In order for an action to be completed, it has to be passed from one directorate to another, which causes long delays and backlogs."

Under the new personnel command, each regional team will provide complete one-stop service to soldiers living in that region. A separate directorate will handle AGR soldiers.

To support the team structure, the new command will be heavily automated. The Integrated Work Station (IWS) and the Personnel Electronic Records Management System (PERMS), already in limited used at ARPERCEN, will be the workhorses and will allow electronic access to personnel files, eventually eliminating paper records.

"Through the increased use of the IWS, personnel specialists will have a lot of information at their fingertips to answer questions and complete actions," said Charles Nahlik, head of the ARPERCEN transition team. "The IWS will permit team members to make changes electronically on a screen, fill out forms automatically and send faxes back and forth."

Services currently offered by ARPERCEN to Army retirees, veterans and their families, such as copies of awards and service records, will be transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, St. Louis. ★

Administration

Record keeping to improve at ARPERCEN

Computer files replacing paper; conversion 60 percent complete

THE U.S ARMY RESERVE PERSONNEL Center is converting to electrons. Each month thousands of paper records are being scanned into computers, with a late 1996 goal of storehousing the paper-microfiche shuffle.

The Personnel Electronic Records Management System (PERMS) soon will become the workhorse for the 620,000 personnel files maintained at the center.

"PERMS will permit ARPERCEN to improve its responsiveness to customers," said Lt. Col. Bruce Walker, chief, PERMS Division. "Different employees will be able to scan or update the same record simultaneously."

To date, 60 percent of the personnel records at ARPERCEN are on computer, with 4,000 more converted each month.

"PERMS will eliminate the need for us to physically cart records around this big building," said MSgt. Walter Oberloh at ARPERCEN, St. Louis, making lost records a lament of the past.

Added Walker, "We'll be able to do more, do it faster and do it better." ★

The Individual Mobilization Augmentation force must be cut to 10,500 in FY 96, a loss of 2,500 slots. The IMA grade structure mix by Sept. 30:

Officer	8,238
Enlisted	2,262

Medical

Collection of DNA specimens planned

Blood sample, oral swab may become part of physical exam

AS AN ADDITIONAL WAY TO IDENTIFY a soldier's remains, the Army Reserve is formulating a policy to make DNA specimen collection part of the five-year physical exam.

Currently, Army Reservists must have a DNA specimen collected only if deploying to a hostile fire area or imminent danger zone. Both blood and oral swab samples are taken, generally at the mobilization station.

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is the registry and repository for DNA, or deoxyribonucleic, specimens. The oral swab, taken from inside the mouth, is a backup to the blood specimen, which is a dried stain on special paper stored in a protective pouch.

Once on file, DNA specimen collection is not repeated; a duplicate specimen is maintained in the soldier's health record. DoD policy calls for every Reservist to have a DNA specimen on file by Sept. 30, 2004. ★

Research

Force XXI initiative looks to the future

310th TAACOM is USAR's test unit for 21st Century study

A CURRENT INITIATIVE, FORCE XXI, IS taking a hard look at the force structure and equipment needs of America's Army in the 21st Century.

The 310th Theater Army Area Command, with headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va., is the Army Reserve's primary Force XXI test unit. On the active side, it's the 2nd Armored Division.

Force XXI initiatives key on three areas: operations, sustainment and information-age technologies. A series of advanced warfighting experiments, advanced technology demonstrations and field exercises is under way to test new concepts. The Army's goal is to complete studies by the year 2000, and field Force XXI units by 2010.

A USAR study group is coordinating the Reserve's participation. POCs are Maj. Shannon Crow, OCAR, e-mail crow@pentagon-ocar1.army.mil, and Maj. John Nowak, USARC, e-mail nowakjoh@usarc-emh1.army.mil. ★

Update

Training

CAR prioritizes limited training resources

FSP units get first consideration for PDE and DMOSQ school slots

TIER 1 FORCE SUPPORT PACKAGE UNITS will be the first to receive Professional Development Education slots in FY 96 and 97, according to Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve.

Training divisions (exercise) will be next in line, followed by other Tier 2 units.

All other USAR units may use only unfilled quotas for PDE.

Individual Mobilization Augmentees and Individual Ready Reservists may only use quotas and PDE funds not claimed by units.

Soldiers assigned to Troop Program Units and IMA/IRR soldiers assigned to Force Support Package units will receive priority for branch and Duty Military Occupational Skill Qualification training.

"To maximize resources," said Baratz, "unit commanders will allow their soldiers to attend required training in lieu of annual training to the maximum possible extent." ★

Logistics

Equipment report for FY 95 a mixed bag

Dollar value up but USAR still has significant EOH shortfalls

THE ARMY RESERVE'S EQUIPMENT-on-hand posture continued to improve in FY 95, increasing by 19 percent in dollar value over FY 94 but still falling far short of requirements.

Critical line item fill for Contingency Force Pool units increased 32 percent, with a corresponding 23 percent reduction in non-deployable CFP units (due to EOH shortages).

The USAR still has a 23 percent shortfall in mission essential equipment. Significant shortages exist in medical materiel, linehaul tractors, water purification, fuel supply, power generators and communications/electronics.

In FY 95 the USAR:

- Modernized four mechanized engineer battalions with M113A3 personnel carriers and M577 command vehicles.
- Received 600 new M998 HMMWVs (though the USAR fleet will reach only 72 percent of requirements over the next two years).

Despite EOH improvements in FY 95, Army Reserve procurement decreased by $262 million, and the USAR received only 7 percent of the total dollar value of redistributed Army equipment through RETROEUR, unit inactivations and force modernization. ★

Command and control

USAR garrison at Dix part of BRAC 95 plan

Guard to pick up Fort Pickett

THE ARMY PLANS TO IMPLEMENT BRAC 95 commission recommendations to realign Fort Dix, N.J., replacing the active Army garrison with a USAR garrison, and transferring Fort Pickett, Va., to the National Guard.

FORSCOM's plan, calling for the transfer of Fort Dix in early FY 98, must be approved by the Secretary of Defense. FORSCOM in FY 94 transferred garrison duties to the USAR at Fort McCoy, Wis., Fort Hunter-Liggett, Calif., Camp Parks, Calif., and Fort Pickett.

The commission also recommended USAR enclaves at Camps Kilmer and Pedricktown, both in New Jersey; Forts Buchanan, P.R., Indiantown Gap, Pa., Missoula, Mont., Totten, N.Y., Chaffee, Ark., and McClellan, Ala.; Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colo.; Oakland Army Base, Calif., and Defense Depot Ogden, Utah. ★

USAR soldiers deployed for Operation Joint Endeavor (as of Jan. 17, 1996):

Bosnia/Hungary	795
Italy/Germany	1,332

Story by
Jennifer Wasmer, Raul Duany, SFC Greg Delmel

Responding to a presidential disaster declaration, 168 Reservists based in Puerto Rico helped the Virgin Islands recover from Hurricane Marilyn, which battered the Caribbean archipelago last September with 120-mile-per-hour winds.

"When we came out of our shelters," said Janette Millan, press secretary for Gov. Roy L. Scheiber, "there was so much damage that many of us didn't recognize where we were."

Calling themselves the "Primeros," or "Number One," the Puerto Ricans joined active component soldiers from Fort Bragg, N.C., and other selected Reservists in forming Task Force 46.

"We wanted someone on the scene quickly who could do the job," said Dr. Frederick C. Oelrich, manager of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's information center. "The Reservists from Puerto Rico were ready and available."

Air Force C-130s transported the "Primeros" to the Virgin Islands; heavy equipment came by barge. Work initially centered on clearing school grounds so the buildings could be used as recovery stations.

"I don't know how we could have gotten so much of this rubble removed in such a short period of time without the Army Reserve," said Jeanette Smith, principal of Charlotte Amalie High School.

Reservists also placed a temporary roof on an airport building, boarded broken windows and doors at a hospital to prevent furuther damage to expensive medical equipment, removed two downed communications towers from a mountain peak and prepped a site for an 18th Airborne Corps field hospital.

"This gave the Army Reserve the opportunity to show what it really can do," said Sgt. Damon Menslage. "That's one reason why I find this work so satisfying." ★

JoMarie Fecci

RESDRO on the go

When Hurricane Marilyn hit the Virgin Islands, RESDRO responded.

RESDRO (Reservists in Support of Disaster Relief Operations), with a database of about 300 soldiers, many Individual Mobilization Augmentees, is activated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers during contingencies.

Over 50 RESDRO soldiers helped with the Virgin Island relief effort, including Sgts. David Schofield and Michael Menslage, prime power specialists (MOS 52E) with the 287th Engineer Detachment, Attleboro, Mass. Both are graduates of the Army's one-year Power Production School.

"Disaster conditions are as close to war as you can get, short of the real thing," said Schofield, activated for 30 days during hurricane recovery operations, as was Menslage. Fewer than 15 Army Reservists are trained 52Es.

In the Virgin Islands, the sergeants primarily assessed damage and installed generators.

"Sometimes bringing power back to a devastated area seems like a small miracle to the people affected," said

JoMarie Fecci

Sgts. Michael Menslage (left) and David Schofield.

LIKE A GOOD NEIGHBOR

Employees seeking shelter at a resort hotel watched the wall of the ballroom pulse like a huge aluminum heart before it imploded. Near the airport, a municipal water tank collapsed, shooting water downhill and into a hotel. Tenants of a housing project darted from one apartment to another, seeking shelter and comfort as glass doors shattered and walls were torn from the high-rise. Six-foot strips of corrugated metal were peeled from roofs and mangled into giant, grotesque knots. "Hurricane Marilyn didn't show any mercy on us," understated one hotel manager.

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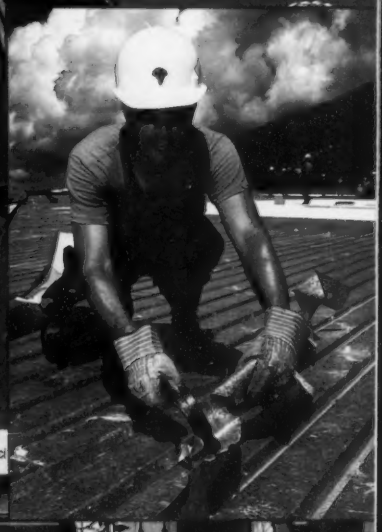

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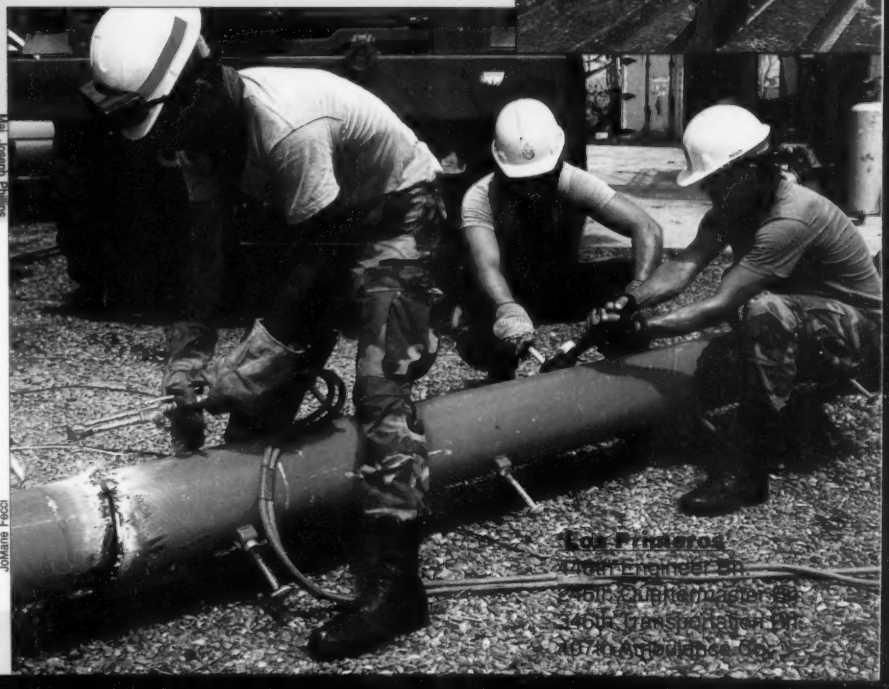

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Rodriquez, 448th Engineer Battalion.

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"The Army Reserve has been absolutely critical to our recovery," said Dr. David Edgell, commissioner of tourism for the territory.

As an indication of a job well done, schools reopened Oct. 23 in the Virgin Islands, the day the "Primeros" returned home. ★

Los Primeros
420th Engineer Bn.
244th Quartermaster Co.
340th Transportation Bn.
487th Ambulance Co.

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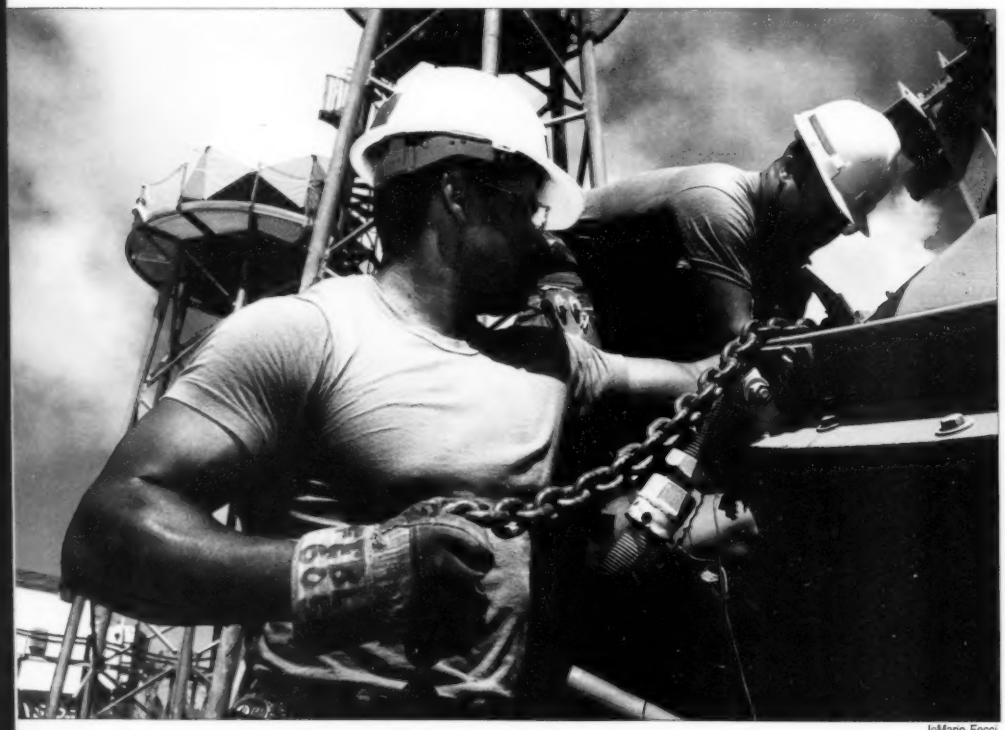

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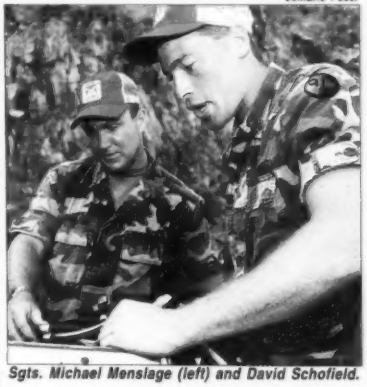

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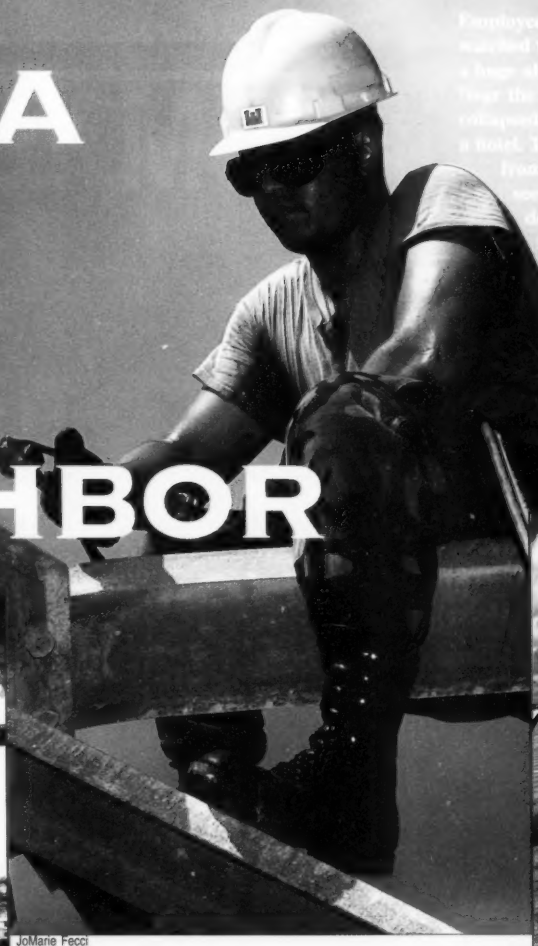

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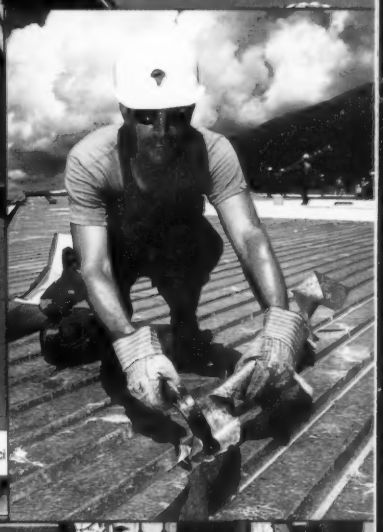

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'Los Primeros'
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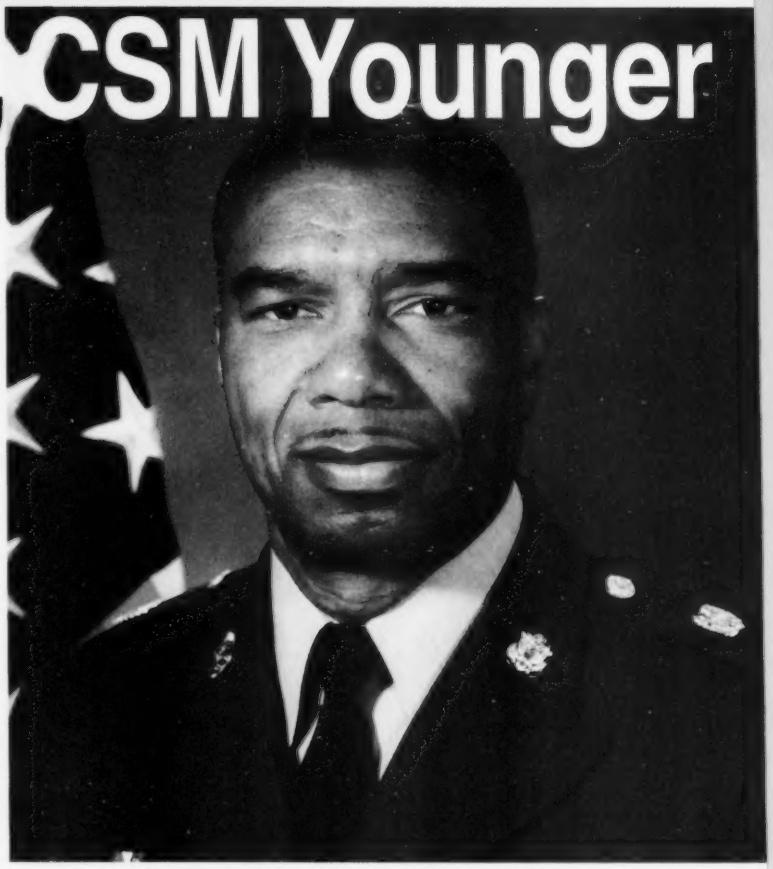
246th Quartermaster Bn.
146th Transportation Bn.
407th Ambulance Co.

Farewell, CSM Younger



Command Sergeant Major Collin L. Younger is leaving the Army Reserve command group in February for new challenges as installation sergeant major at Fort Dix, N.J. A retired Washington, D.C., police captain, he's been the dual-hatted CSM for Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, and the U.S. Army Reserve Command, Atlanta, since August 1991. Here's a departing message ...

The Army Reserve has gone through many significant changes during my tenure, changes that alter the way the USAR must operate now and for many years to come. Personnel, equipment and force structure have all been affected.

When I assumed this position in 1991, the Selected Reserve had more than 309,000 soldiers and some equipment that became operational in

Rucynski to take OCAR helm

Command Sergeant Major John E. Rucynski, currently CSM at Fort McCoy, Wis., will replace CSM Collin L. Younger at OCAR.

"Command Sergeant Major Rucynski brings to the program his extraordinary and diversified military experience, from Vietnam through troop unit assignments," said Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, Chief, Army Reserve.

Rucynski has over 30 years of military service, including four years of active duty with the Marine Corps. Recent full-time Army Reserve assignments include commandant of the Army Reserve NCO Academy and the First Army NCO Academy, both at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. He also has served as command sergeant major for the Army Reserve Readiness Training Center, Fort McCoy.

Rucynski began his military career with the Marines in 1962, serving one tour in Vietnam. In 1967 he transferred to the Army Reserve, serving almost 12 years in a troop program unit assignment with the 479th Engineer Battalion, Oswego, N.Y., his hometown.

In 1982 he entered the full-time Reserve program, first with the 479th, then U.S. Army Forces Command headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.

On the civilian side, Rucynski worked almost 12 years as a trooper and investigator with the New York State Police.

Rucynski's a 1988 graduate of the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy and holds an associate degree from El Paso Community College.

His decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal (three oak leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (three oak leaf clusters), the Marine Corps Combat Action Ribbon and the Vietnam Service Medal (with three bronze service stars). In 1994 he earned the U.S. Army Physical Fitness Badge.

Rucynski, the father of three, is married to the former Kathy McIntosh of Oswego.

"The one-Army standard is the only way we can operate successfully in America's Army because of our close working relationship."

the early 1970s. Today, as I prepare to leave, we have less than 241,300 in the Selected Reserve and equipment that is equal to, and in some cases better than, that found in the two other Army components.

As command sergeant major I've visited and worked with USAR soldiers throughout the United States and in over 25 countries. The Army Reserve is operational in almost every country that the active Army serves in. We are deeply embedded at the grassroots level, working alongside the active Army and doing an excellent job. The one-Army standard is the only way we can operate successfully in America's Army because of our close working relationship.

The USAR today is in a much higher state of readiness than four years ago. Reservists have a better understanding of how their jobs can affect world events. The lines of communication are clearer, physical conditioning and personal appearance better, and the educational level higher, both in the military and civilian classroom.

I am convinced when standards are set and fully explained, the soldiers we would like to retain will meet those standards. The most important words that I will give my successor are "Do not relax the standards."

One of my major concerns as a senior leader in the USAR is that we may correct some budget shortfalls at the expense of soldiers. Let's hope we always remember that soldiers ARE the Army Reserve.

The evidence is very clear when we visit the Vietnam Memorial and national cemeteries that the younger soldier pays a greater portion of the eternal sacrifice during wars and conflicts. Let's not make them pay during peace time. We must provide them with tough, realistic training, hold them to standards, and provide every benefit possible.

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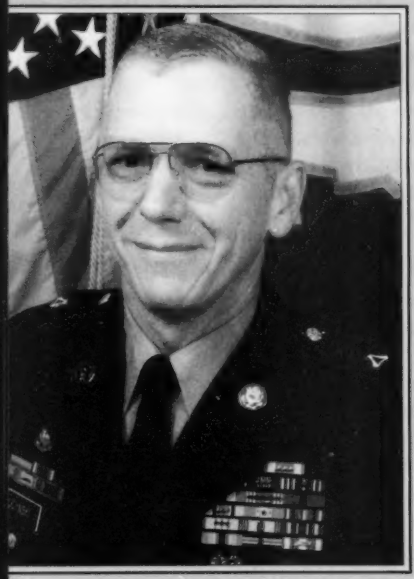


One area we need to improve in is retention. The Reserve Components' attrition rate is about 32 percent annually. The many changes we have gone through during the re-engineering years undoubtedly have caused some soldiers to question their future in the USAR. This is a time when accurate, timely information is of utmost importance, from the top down.

One final concern: Many NCOs are aggressively enhancing their careers to stay competitive for promotion boards. However, in doing so they are spending long periods of time away from units and our young soldiers, who need mentoring. Let's not neglect the bedrock of our force.

It's been an honor and distinct pleasure to serve you. I greatly appreciate your support and service to me.

Continuing to serve ...

CSM Younger

Medical training

Regional sites at hand

Story by Lt. Col. John M. Graham

A bright flash, a loud bang and the cry "Medic!" fills the air over the battlefield. The injured soldier starts the trail of recovery from treatment Level I through IV. Will the Army Reserve medical system be ready?

One resource units and individual soldiers can use to improve readiness is the Regional Training Site. RTS medical programs include:

- **New equipment** – a two-week course targeted to soldiers who use or have direct responsibility for hospital equipment and patient care. NET also provides training on the Theater Army Medical Management Information System (TAMMIS), which tracks patients, maintenance and supplies.
- **Sustainment** – also two weeks, this course keys on medical operations at the unit level in a tactical environment.
- **Executive New Equipment** – a one-week overview of medical equipment for commanders and staffs who need to know the capabilities of hospitals but are not responsible for daily operations.

Mobile Training Teams from the RTSs also travel to hospital units, as do Maintenance Contact Teams.

RTS training also is open to soldiers in the National AMEDD Augmentation Detachment, the Individual Ready Reserve and to non-hospital units, such as Installation Medical Support Units.

For information on RTSs, contact Lt. Col. John M. Graham, U.S. Army Reserve Command, Atlanta, (404) 629-8117. ★

RTS locations

- Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Mass.
- Fort Gordon, Ga.
- Fort McCoy, Wis.
- Fort Chaffee, Ark.
- Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, Calif.

Mobilization

Q&A's on key issues

In early December 1995, President Clinton authorized the call-up of Reservists to support the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia. Later that month, Lt. Gen. George A. Fisher, chief of staff, U.S. Army Forces Command, gave a news briefing in the Pentagon to answer questions on the Reserve mobilization for Operation Joint Endeavor. Here's a synopsis of his comments.

Q. How long will USAR units be activated for Bosnia?

A. The Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) authorizes the president to call to active duty up to 200,000 Reserve Component service members for up to 270 days.

Q. Is there a chance these soldiers will be extended on active duty?

A. By law, 270 days is the limit, with no possibility for extension. If there is a requirement for additional Reserve forces, new units will be activated.

Q. How many Reservists will be called to active duty?

A. The total number is not projected to exceed 3,888.

Q. When will these units return to the States?

A. Approximately 30 days prior to their release from active duty. This will allow soldiers to take accrued leave and finish demobilization processing.

Q. Why can't the active Army handle this mission?

A. Many of the assets we need for an operation such as Joint Endeavor are in the Reserve Component. Also, we stress a "seamless" Army, involving both active and Reserve units.

Q. Why not use just Reserve volunteers?

A. The force needed for Joint Endeavor requires an integrated, fully-trained unit, not a force of volunteers. Plus, unit equipment is needed which couldn't be taken by individuals.

Q. Will any of the Army Reserve units be working for foreign commanders?

A. Operational control of U.S. troops never leaves U.S. hands. U.S. soldiers may at times work with or alongside allied forces. Commanders of a given operation may, at times, exercise tactical control over U.S. units (tactical control is defined as "local direction of movement and maneuver to accomplish an assigned task").

Q. What kind of training will Reservists receive once mobilized?

A. At mobilization stations (Fort Dix, N.J., Fort Bragg, N.C., and Fort Benning, Ga.) units and individual soldiers complete inprocessing and predeployment training. Soldiers must be certified before deployment. Theater-specific training is done primarily in Germany at the 7th Army Training Center. There the specifics of rules of engagement, mine awareness and operation tasks are taught. Soldiers must validate this training.

Q. Will all Reserve units be deployed to Bosnia?

A. No. The bulk will backfill active Army units in Europe. Reserve units that go into the operational area will be predominately public affairs and military history detachments, and firefighting units for airfields and other key installations.

Q. Once a Reserve unit is alerted, how soon will it be deployed to Europe?

A. Generally, it's two to three weeks before a unit is ready for deployment. Mission requirements then dictate date of departure. Once alerted, we give Reservists three days for personal business, three days for the unit to form and begin processing and training at home station, and then 8 to 14 days for the unit to train at the mobilization site.

Family assistance on call

Each USAR Regional Support Command or Army Reserve Command headquarters has a Family Program Coordinator who can answer questions on benefits and services offered to families of activated Reservists:

- **63rd RSC** Los Alamitos, Calif. (310) 795-2182
- **77th RSC** New York City (718) 352-5822/5756
- **81st RSC** Birmingham, Ala. (205) 290-4087
- **88th RSC** St. Paul, Minn. (612) 713-3984/3985
- **89th RSC** Wichita, Kan. (800) 892-7266, ext. 453 (316) 681-1759, ext. 453
- **90th RSC** N. Little Rock, Ark. (501) 771-7838
- **94th RSC** Fort Devens, Mass. (800) 554-7843 (508) 796-6360
- **96th RSC** Salt Lake City, Utah (800) 554-4293 (801) 584-4292
- **99th RSC** Oakdale, Pa. (800) 635-1290 (412) 693-2302
- **124th RSC** Seattle, Wash. (800) 677-3980 (206) 281-3131
- **7th ARCOM** Germany 49-6202-80-6552
- **9th ARCOM** Hawaii (808) 438-1896
- **65th ARCOM** Puerto Rico (809) 749-0212 (809) 782-5852

Health care offered to dependents

Families are eligible for military health care benefits when Reservists are called to active duty for 31 days or more.

Several forms of care are offered:

- On a space-available basis at military hospitals and clinics.
- Coverage through the Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Services, or CHAMPUS.
- Some Reservists may receive coverage through TRICARE Extra, a modification of TRICARE Standard (or CHAMPUS).

Coverage through TRICARE Prime is offered in selected areas for Reservists activated for 179 days or more.

Health care at military facilities is free, with the exception of inpatient care, which is $9.70 per day.

Reservists activated for Operation Joint Endeavor are exempt from the normal CHAMPUS annual deductible. CHAMPUS pays 80 percent of allowable outpatient and professional care from civilian hospitals and physicians when that care is not available at a military facility.

Activated Reservists may want to continue their civilian health insurance for themselves and their families. Cost depends on the individual employer. If the Reservist does not continue the civilian coverage, it must be reinstated immediately upon reemployment.

CHAMPUS also pays health care costs not covered by a civilian health care plan, up to the amount of CHAMPUS's allowable charge. If care is received in a military hospital or clinic, the family's civilian health insurance carrier will be billed; there will be no cost to the individual.

Like all health care plans, CHAMPUS has specific rules concerning what services are covered, the allowable charge for each service, and whether the beneficiary needs permission to receive the service. Each military hospital and clinic has a health benefits adviser. The family program coordinators listed above also can help.

Families of Reservists living in Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and most of Louisiana may also be eligible for TRICARE Prime, the new DoD triple-option health care program.

To be eligible for any military health care benefits, Reservists and family members must be enrolled in the Defense Enrollment/ Eligibility Reporting System. Call (800) 538-9552 for information on DEERS.

Reservists called to active duty for 31 days or more may also apply for transition health care coverage for themselves and families upon release from active duty. Call (800) 809-6119 for more information on transition insurance. ★

Deployment means additional pay

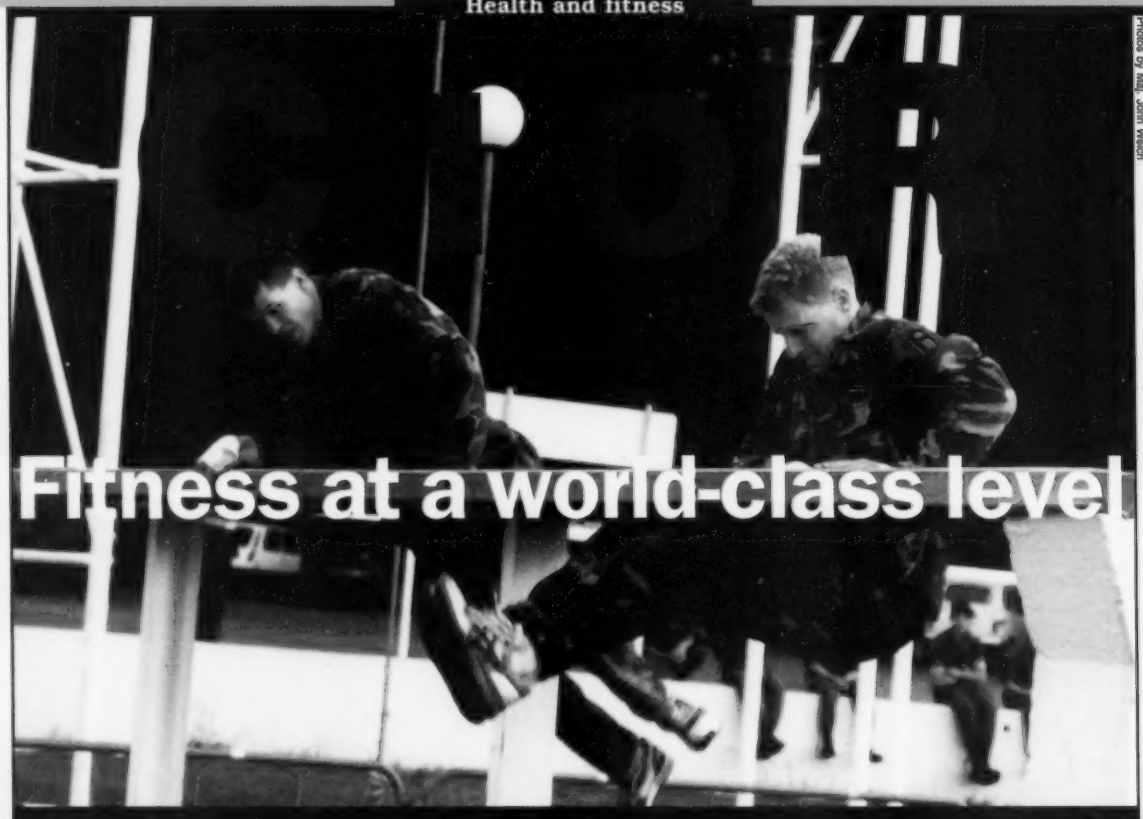
Army Reserve soldiers ordered to active duty receive:

- The same pay and allowances as their active duty counterparts; pay increases with rank and service time.
- $150 per month imminent danger pay if serving in Bosnia-Herzegovina and remaining areas of the former Yugoslavia; Hungary and Slovenia are excluded.
- $75 per month family separation pay once deployed more than 30 days.
- From $8 to $22.50 per month foreign duty pay. Varies with grade and only paid to eligible enlisted soldiers.
- $3.50 per day for incidental expenses; paid to offset expenses when living away from home.
- Basic allowance for subsistence, if deployed.

Soldiers from the 7th Psychological Operations Group were among the first Army Reservists mobilized for Bosnia. They spent a week at Fort Bragg, N.C., in late December honing basic soldier skills before deployment to Europe. Training included first aid, patrolling, reaction to ambush, cold weather survival, radio communications and NBC defense, with heavy emphasis on land mine awareness. "We've gotten good training down here," said Cpl. Daniel Ellis of the 17th PSYOP Battalion. "I have no apprehensions about going."

Duty calls

U.S. Army Photos
by JoMarie Fecci



Photos by Maj. John Welch

Fitness at a world-class level

1st. Lt. Jim Benning, left, climbs a hurdle on the land navigation course with teammate 1st Lt. Timothy Derrick of the Army National Guard.

Story by Col. Jon A. Nealon

While it took just seconds to hang the gold medal around his neck, it took 1st Lt. Jim Benning five years to earn it.

Last summer, Benning's three-man team won top honors in Rome, Italy, at the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) competition, often called the military olympics.

Fifty teams from 12 NATO countries competed over three days on land and water obstacle courses, marksmanship and military land navigation.

Benning, with teammates 1st Lt. Robert Sandlin, Air Force Reserve, and 1st Lt. Timothy Derrick, Army National Guard, won the veterans category and first place overall.

A platoon leader at Camp Ripley, Minn., with 2/340th Battalion, 85th Division (Exercise), and a civil engineer for the state of Wisconsin, Benning began his CIOR quest in 1991 with tryouts at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, CIOR's training site.

"I just wanted to make the team my first year," said Benning, 31. He did in a big way, taking first in the novice category in France.

Additional team kudos followed between 1992-94 in Holland, Quantico, Va., and Belgium, but never the grand prize – overall champion – until Rome.

Much of Benning's training is done on his own, following the U.S. Olympic Team's peak performance process of diet, exercise and mental toughness.

"I do let up a little in the fall," conceded Benning, "but I maintain a good aerobic base so that when January rolls around, I'm ready to start hard again." CIOR tryouts begin in June.

A former high school sprinter, Benning's training program includes a five- to eight-mile run four times a week, hill climbs or track

"In any area of life, the first step in continuous improvement is to recognize the total system. Then you set goals, develop an action plan and work hard with patience and persistence."

intervals on off days, and one weekly run of at least 10 miles.

Benning, who credits his swimming prowess to "growing up on a lake," swims once a week, generally sixteen 50-meter sprints after warm-up laps. He competes in local orienteering meets to hone land nav skills, and runs as many 5K and 10K races as possible.

For marksmanship, Benning, a graduate of the Army's sniper school, shoots a pellet rifle and pistol twice a week, and fires at a range once a month.

To build stamina for the land obstacle course, he "charges hills" and runs steps at a ski jump near his Duluth, Minn., home.

Benning's an avid believer in CIOR's Total Training System that emphasizes flexibility and nutrition.

"I stretch 20 minutes prior to a workout and ten minutes after, in a set routine so I don't forget any muscle groups," he said.

As to diet, Benning said, "You don't need to be a health food nut to make the team, but eating right helps."

This year's competition is in Norway. Benning plans to be there – aiming for gold.

CIOR facts

Qualifications (male)

- Run five miles in 32 minutes
- Run 800 meters in 2:30
- Swim 50 meters in 35 seconds
- 12 pull-ups
- 75 push-ups
- 75 sit-ups

Qualifications (female)

- Run five miles in 37:30
- Run 800 meters in 3 minutes
- Swim 50 meters in 40 seconds
- 5 pull-ups
- 50 push-ups
- 75 sit-ups

Events

- **Standard NATO land obstacle course** - 500 meters with 20 obstacles.
- **Water obstacle course** - 50 meters with five obstacles, swum in combat uniform.
- **Marksmanship** - pistol and rifle firing with host nation's weapons.
- **Land navigation** - a seven- to nine-mile cross-country course with 18 to 24 points.

For information

Maj. Johnny Isaac
U.S. Army Reserve Command
(404) 629-7244

Community support

Mission: Oysters

By Capt. Gary Sheftick

Army Reserve barges, floating cranes, tugboats and salvage divers went to sea last summer to bolster Maryland's oyster crop.

In coordination with the state Department of Natural Resources, soldiers from the Baltimore-based 949th Transportation Company deposited scrap concrete culverts over a 30-acre site in Chesapeake Bay to lay the foundation for oyster beds.

Years of pollution and over-dredging have devastated Maryland's oyster industry.

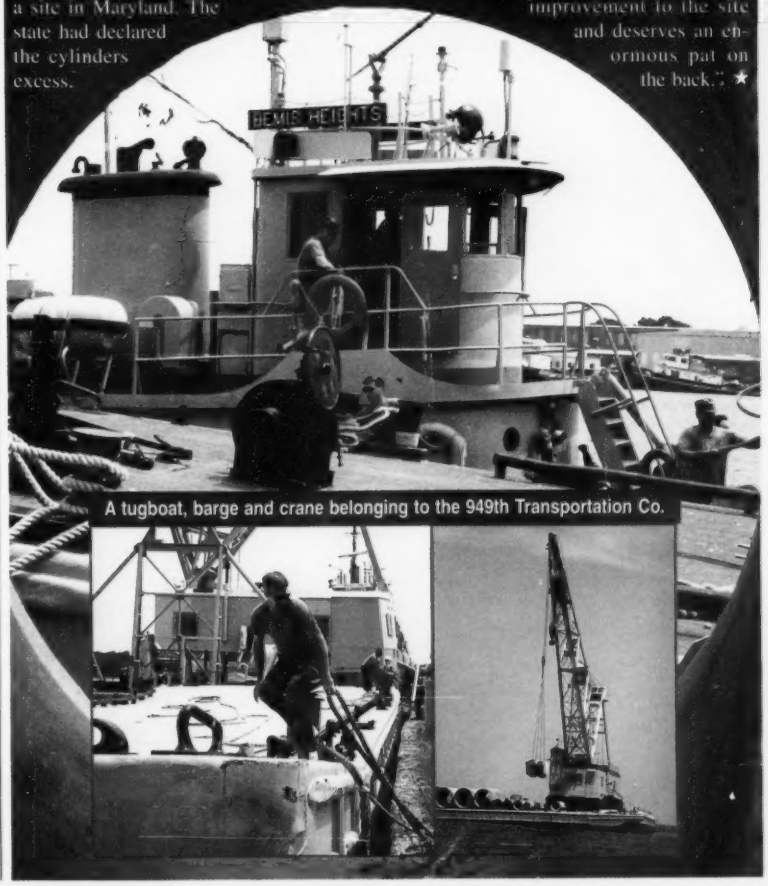
Truck drivers from the 424th Transportation Company, Galax , Va., first ferried the culverts to Baltimore's Curtis Bay from a site in Maryland. The state had declared the cylinders excess.

Stevedores in the Army Reserve's 430th Transportation Company, also based in Baltimore, transferred the culverts to barges. Tugboats pushed the flatboats to Plum Point, once site of a huge natural oyster bed.

A 100-ton crane, one of two operated by the 949th, hoisted the concrete tubes to the bay's floor 30 feet below. Divers guided the culverts into place and disconnected cables.

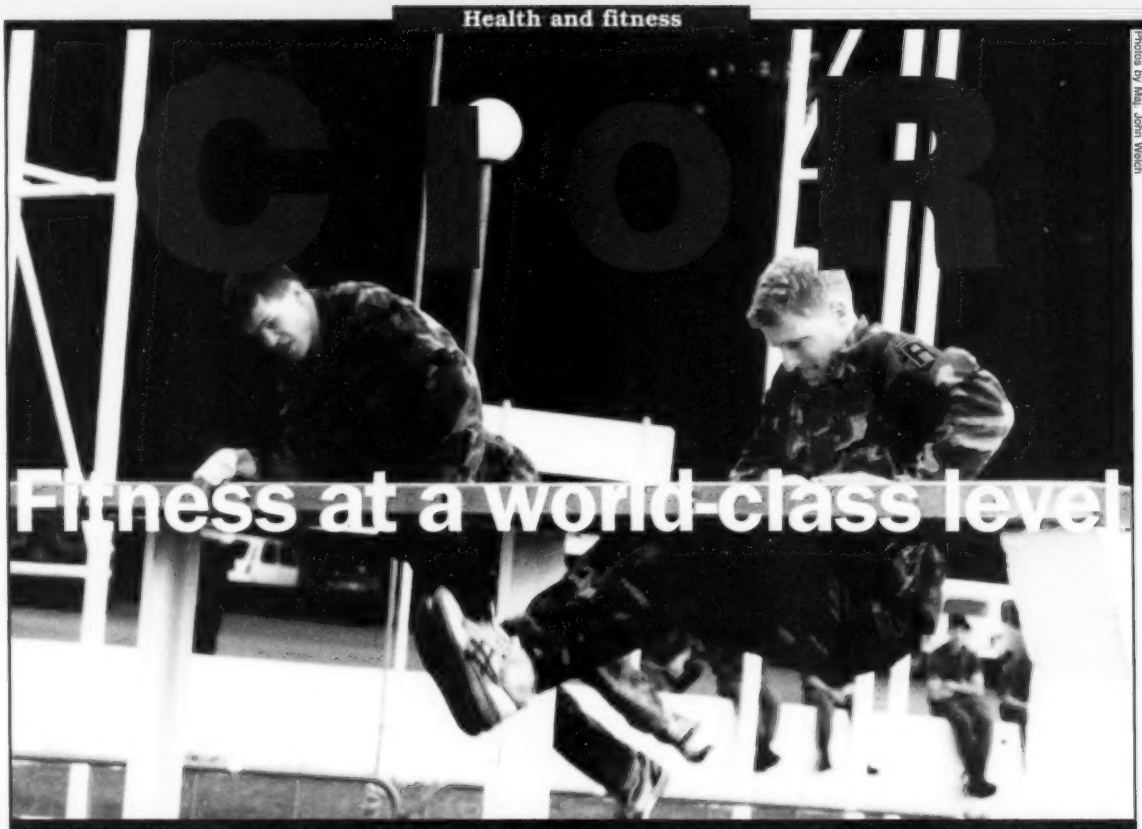
In all, over 500 tons of material were deposited, with 2,000 nautical miles and 13,000 road miles logged.

"This was payback time for the environment," said DeWitt Myatt, Aquatic Reef Program manager for Maryland's DNR. "The Army Reserve made a major improvement to the site and deserves an enormous pat on the back." ★



A tugboat, barge and crane belonging to the 949th Transportation Co.

Fitness at a world-class level



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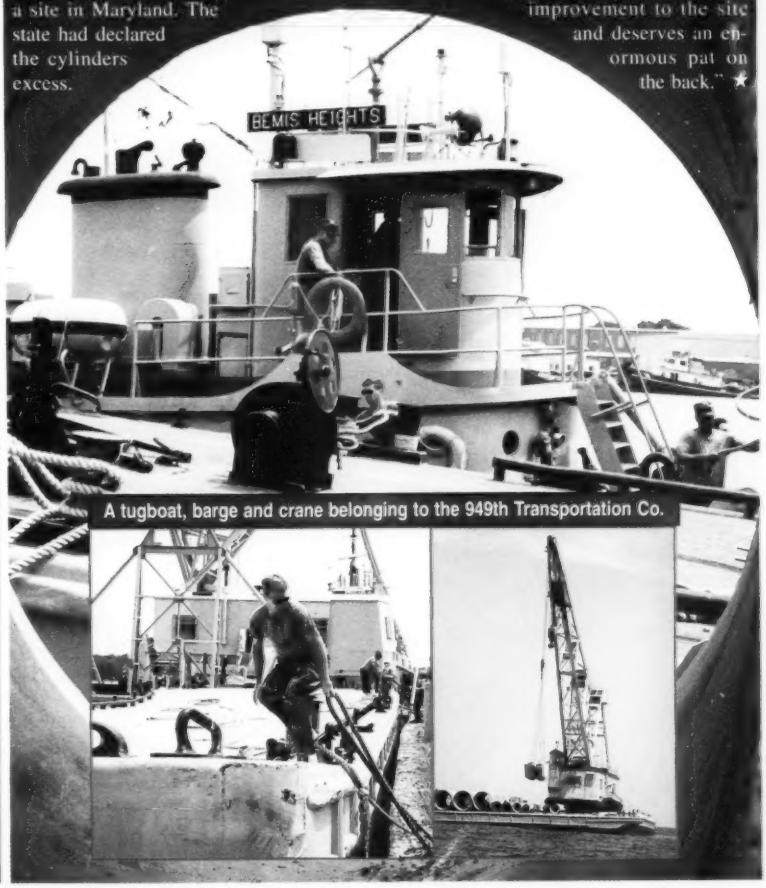

A tugboat, barge and crane belonging to the 949th Transportation Co.

Beetle Bailey

Soldiers have enjoyed the antics of this military misfit since 1951. He's the creation of World War II veteran Mort Walker, who still pens the comic strip. Here's the story of Beetle's evolution from campus clown to barracks buffoon.

By Rhonda Barnett Price

Millions of people have enjoyed the misadventures of Beetle Bailey, a mischievous Army private created by cartoonist Mort Walker 45 years ago. But what most readers don't know is that the inspiration for the popular comic strip is based on Walker's own Army experiences.

Mort Walker

Walker was an 18-year-old college student majoring in journalism at the University of Missouri when drafted in World War II. Near the end of the war, he was assigned to an ordnance depot in Naples, Italy, as an intelligence and investigating officer (Walker left the Army as a first lieutenant). As a side job, Walker commanded a small German POW camp. Walker soon discovered prisoners were escaping through a hole in a barbed wire fence; he eventually caught four offenders.

1951

"The prisoners confessed they had been escaping over a long period of time to enjoy a night of pleasure, then returning to camp in the morning," said Walker. "As punishment, I told them they had to dig a ditch with nothing but spoons."

Walker returned an hour later to find a hole six feet long and six feet deep, leading him to believe outsiders helped or the prisoners used terribly huge spoons. He laughed the incident off and imposed no further punishment.

"I was just too much a nice guy," he said. "Plus, we treated our prisoners so well they didn't want to escape."

After World War II, Walker began his cartooning career. Oddly enough, although he kept a diary in the Army and did drawings of his experiences, he never considered doing a military comic panel.

"I didn't think people would be interested in an Army strip after the war ended," he said. "So the character of Beetle Bailey started out as a college student. I used my fraternity brothers as the basis for some of the characters."

The strip sold immediately to King Features syndicate in New York, but Beetle's campus life was short-lived. When the Korean War heated up in 1951, Walker's editor persuaded him to send Beetle off to the Army. He's been there ever since, except for a short visit home to see his relatives, Hi and Lois, who later became central characters in a family strip still popular today.

Walker created Sgt. Snorkel, Beetle's overbearing "Sarge," based on a real noncom who once barked orders at Walker.

"His name was Sergeant Octavius Savou," said Walker. "He was this big, burly man who was always yelling at everybody. But deep down he had a heart of gold."

1970

Over the years, Walker has turned his love of cartooning into a family business. Six of his 10 children work for him in various capacities, including sons Greg and Brian, who write "Hi and Lois." ★

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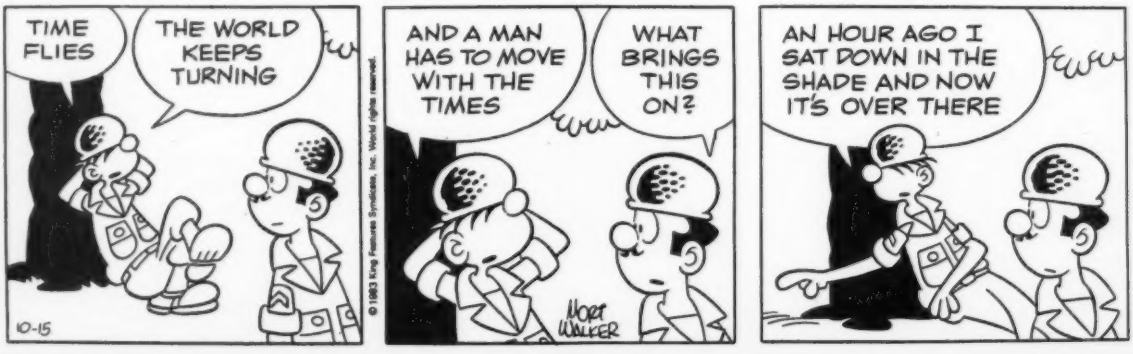
TIME FLIES
THE WORLD KEEPS TURNING
10-15
AND A MAN HAS TO MOVE WITH THE TIMES
WHAT BRINGS THIS ON?
MORT WALKER
AN HOUR AGO I SAT DOWN IN THE SHADE AND NOW IT'S OVER THERE

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UNIT VACANCIES

87th Division (Exercise)

Vacancies in Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Puerto Rico

Critical needs: Senior NCOs, captains, majors (most specialties)

Contact: Mr. Bay Clem (800) 260-1337, ext. 985/984

90th Regional Support Command

Vacancies in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico

Critical needs: 54B, 91C, 91M, 95B

Contact: SFC Louisa Taylor (501) 771-7881.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Brigade, 75th Division (Exercise)

Vacancies in Beaumont, Texas

Critical needs: 63B, 88M, 92A, any combat arms (E-7 slots)

Contact: 1st Lt. Toni Glover or SFC Thomas Read (409) 833-6372

POCs at ARPERCEN

- (800) 452-0201 – **Soldiers and Family Support Office** (SGLI, Montgomery GI Bill, Student Loan Repayment, commissary privilege cards).
- (800) 318-5298 – **Customer Service Office** (general information and assistance).
- (800) 325-8311 – **Retired Activities Division**.
- (800) 433-0521 – **Physical Exams Section**.

Let NCESGR say thanks

You can have the Army Reserve formally tell an employer thanks for supporting your military activities.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve will prepare a "My Boss is a Patriot" certificate. NCESGR sends the certificate and a Patriot pin to your unit commander for presentation to the employer.

All you do is complete a nomination form, available at most units or by calling SSgt. Sonja Hancock at NCESGR, (800) 336-4590.

Proposed 1996 Reserve drill pay - MUTA 4

(Contingent on congressional approval of 2.4% increase)

PAY GRADE	YEARS OF SERVICE <2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10	952.76	986.28	986.28	986.28	986.28	1024.16	1024.16	1080.88	1080.88	1158.20	1158.20	1235.76	1235.76	1235.76	1312.72
O-9	844.40	866.52	885.00	885.00	885.00	907.48	907.48	945.24	945.24	1024.16	1024.16	1080.88	1080.88	1080.88	1158.20
O-8	764.80	787.76	806.44	806.44	806.44	866.52	866.52	907.48	907.48	945.24	986.28	1024.16	1049.40	1049.40	1049.40
O-7	635.48	678.72	678.72	678.72	709.16	709.16	750.24	750.24	787.76	866.52	926.12	926.12	926.12	926.12	926.12
O-6	471.00	517.48	551.40	551.40	551.40	551.40	551.40	551.40	570.16	660.32	694.00	709.16	750.24	775.60	813.68
O-5	376.72	442.32	472.92	472.92	472.92	472.92	487.20	513.48	547.88	588.88	622.60	641.52	663.92	663.92	663.92
O-4	317.52	386.68	412.48	412.48	420.12	438.84	468.60	494.92	517.48	540.24	555.08	555.08	555.08	555.08	555.08
O-3	295.08	329.92	352.72	390.24	408.92	423.56	446.52	468.60	480.08	480.08	480.08	480.08	480.08	480.08	480.08
O-2	257.32	281.00	337.64	348.96	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20	356.20
O-1	223.40	232.52	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00	281.00
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER															
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	390.24	408.92	423.56	446.52	468.60	487.20	487.20	487.20	487.20	487.20	487.20	487.20
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	348.96	356.20	367.48	386.68	401.48	412.48	412.48	412.48	412.48	412.48	412.48	412.48
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	281.00	300.24	311.28	322.56	333.76	348.96	348.96	348.96	348.96	348.96	348.96	348.96
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	513.08	532.52	547.92	571.00
W-4	300.64	322.56	322.56	329.92	344.92	360.12	375.24	401.48	420.12	434.88	446.52	460.92	476.36	491.20	513.48
W-3	273.24	296.40	296.40	300.24	303.72	325.96	344.92	356.20	367.48	378.48	390.24	405.48	420.12	420.12	434.88
W-2	239.32	258.92	258.92	266.44	281.00	296.40	307.64	318.92	329.92	341.52	352.72	363.80	378.48	378.48	378.48
W-1	199.36	228.60	228.60	247.68	258.92	270.00	281.00	292.60	303.72	315.04	325.96	337.64	337.64	337.64	337.64
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	349.76	357.60	365.68	374.08	382.48	389.88	410.32	426.32	450.28
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	293.28	301.72	309.64	317.68	326.08	333.52	341.72	361.80	377.92	402.12
E-7	204.76	221.08	229.20	237.28	245.36	253.16	261.28	269.44	281.60	289.60	297.60	301.52	321.76	337.76	361.80
E-6	176.16	192.04	200.00	208.52	216.36	224.12	232.36	244.32	252.00	260.12	264.08	264.08	264.08	264.08	264.08
E-5	154.60	168.28	176.44	184.12	196.24	204.24	212.28	220.12	224.12	224.12	224.12	224.12	224.12	224.12	224.12
E-4	144.16	152.28	161.24	173.88	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56	180.56
E-3	135.88	143.32	149.00	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92	154.92
E-2	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76	130.76
E-1 >4	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64	116.64
E-1 <4	107.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

In step with an ally

Reservist eats, sleeps and trains with German army as part of exchange program

Story by Maj. Mike Burbach

Selected for a soldier exchange program, Army Reserve Maj. Scott Haraburda packed his Class A uniform and headed to Germany in August, anticipating two weeks of high-level briefings and academic debate on strategy – in essence, a cerebral AT.

He should have brought more BDUs.

Haraburda didn't count on a two-day, full-pack, 33-kilometer road march. Or weapons firing. Or bivouacking.

"I ended up being just one of the troops," said Haraburda. "And that was the best teacher."

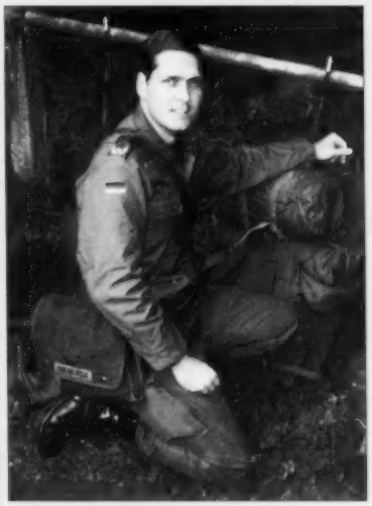
An Individual Ready Reservist from New Martinsville, W.Va., Haraburda walked the walk of the German soldier, quite literally, during his immersion into the German army.

"My last road march was 13 years ago, during Air Assault School," said Haraburda, a chemical officer in the USAR and a chemical engineer for the Bayer Corporation. "Let's just say I had a healthy assortment of blisters and bruises when this road march was over."

A combat support battalion at the Niederauerbach Kaserne (barracks) near the French border in southwestern Germany hosted Haraburda and four other Reservists. The U.S Army Reserve Command sponsors the exchange program. Germany and the United Kingdom are participating nations.

Haraburda's first full day in Germany started with a 200-meter swim, one of five events he passed to earn the coveted Deutsches Sport Bund (physical fitness) badge. German soldiers take the test once a year.

Soldiers must pass one event in each of five groups. One test group, for example, includes the shotput, 15-kilogram stone toss (the stone must be thrown left and right handed; score is the combined distance) and the 100-meter swim. Age categories determine standards.



Maj. Haraburda *in a German field uniform.*

> *"I have a much better idea now of what to expect from the Germans if we ever serve side-by-side."*
>
> Maj. Scott Haraburda

The Army Reserve's Foreign Exchange Program is open to all soldiers. Between 40-50 individuals participate each year, plus one unit. Training is generally a 17-day ADT tour. Application packets for the FY 97 program are due to the U.S. Army Reserve Command this fall. Major commands will receive program guidance later in the year. Point of contact at USARC is Mr. Gene Hinkle, (404) 629-8750.

"I thought it was tougher than our P.T. test," said Haraburda, 32, who spent nine years on active duty, including two years as a chemistry instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, before transferring to the USAR in 1992.

Prior to his unit's three-day field problem, Haraburda attended classes on first aid and weapons safety, and at a range, fired the Pistole P1 handgun and Zdv 3/14 machinegun.

On Day 4 in-country, at dusk, Haraburda started the road march. The first leg, about 18 kilometers, ended around 2 a.m. Exhausted, Haraburda crawled into a sleeping bag with no concern for a tent or the cold, wet weather. After a few hours sleep, his unit walked the final 15 kilometers to a bivouac site. There, classes on general military skills filled the afternoon along with a visit to the nearby Berwartstein Burg castle.

That night the unit held an end-of-exercise party, complete with bonfire, beer, music (from a civilian accordion player) and a barbecue.

"It was the best moment of my two weeks in Germany," said Haraburda, who speaks elementary German. "We sang, told stories, complained about the field. I really got caught up in the camaraderie."

In the week following the field exercise, Haraburda visited historical sites, including an abandoned bunker complex on the former Maginot Line, and various military installations and museums. At a maintenance facility, Haraburda sat in a submerged personnel carrier for 15 minutes during a leak test (a snorkel delivered fresh air).

Haraburda noted a few differences between the German and American armies. Some waiters in German officer clubs, for example, are enlisted soldiers. German

Deutsches Sport Bund (Female Standards) (German Physical Fitness Test)

NOTE: To pass this test and earn the badge, one must pass at least one event in each of the five groups.

Group	Event	Age 18-29	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	200 m Swim (min:sec)	07:00	08:00	09:00	09:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
2	High Jump (meter)	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65
	Long Jump (meter)	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30
3	50 m Run (sec)	-	-	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	12.2	13.2
	75 m Run (sec)	12.4	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 m Run (sec)	16.0	17.0	18.5	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0
	400 m Run (sec)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000 m Run (min:sec)	05:30	06:00	06:40	07:00	07:20	07:40	08:00	08:20	08:40	09:00
4	Shotput (meter)	6.75	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50
	(weight, kg)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(3.00)	(3.00)	(3.00)	(3.00)	(3.00)	(3.00)
	Stone Toss (meter) * (15 kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 m Swim (min:sec)	02:10	02:30	02:45	03:00	03:15	03:30	03:45	04:00	04:10	04:20
5	2 km Run (min:sec)	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	17:30	18:00	18:30	19:00
	3 km Run (min:sec)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 km Run (min:sec)	32:00	35:00	38:00	40:30	43:30	46:30	-	-	-	-
	20 km Bike (min:sec)	60:00	62:30	65:00	67:30	70:00	72:30	75:00	77:30	80:00	82:30
	1 km Swim (min:sec)	28:00	30:00	32:00	34:00	36:00	38:00	40:00	42:00	44:00	46:00

* - The stone toss is the combination of tossing the stone with the right and the left hand.

Deutsches Sport Bund (Male Standards) (German Physical Fitness Test)

NOTE: To pass this test and earn the badge, one must pass at least one event in each of the five groups.

Group	Event	Age 18-29	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	200 m Swim (min:sec)	06:00	07:00	07:30	08:00	08:30	09:00	09:30	10:00	10:30	11:00
2	High Jump (meter)	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.15	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80
	Long Jump (meter)	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.20	3.10	3.00
3	50 m Run (sec)	-	-	-	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2
	75 m Run (sec)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 m Run (sec)	13.4	14.0	14.5	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0
	400 m Run (sec)	68.0	70.0	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1000 m Run (min:sec)	03:50	04:10	04:30	04:45	05:00	05:30	06:00	06:30	07:00	07:30
4	Shotput (meter)	8.00	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50
	(weight, kg)	(7.25)	(7.25)	(7.25)	(7.25)	(6.25)	(6.25)	(5.00)	(5.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)
	Stone Toss (meter) * (15 kg)	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.00	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.00	-	-
	100 m Swim (min:sec)	01:50	01:55	02:00	02:10	02:20	02:30	02:40	02:50	03:10	03:30
5	2 km Run (min:sec)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 km Run (min:sec)	13:30	14:30	15:00	17:30	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00
	5 km Run (min:sec)	23:00	26:00	28:00	31:00	34:00	36:00	-	-	-	-
	20 km Bike (min:sec)	45:00	47:30	50:00	52:30	55:00	57:30	60:00	62:30	65:00	67:30
	1 km Swim (min:sec)	26:00	28:00	30:00	32:00	34:00	36:00	38:00	40:00	42:00	44:00

* - The stone toss is the combination of tossing the stone with the right and the left hand.

soldiers are paid overtime. And few women serve in the German army.

But on a soldier level, Haraburda found an international brotherhood.

"They have the same negative attitude about being in the field," he laughed. ★

Talk the talk in an RTU

Linguistic skills in demand

By Col. (Ret.) Charles Doe

As Maj. Saren Thach's convoy entered Cambodia's "Parrot's Beak" salient on the Vietnam border, the rusting girder bridge it crossed stirred haunting memories of combat there almost two decades before.

Maj. Saren Thach

"The bridge was the only government position in the middle of Viet Cong territory," Saren recalled of his duty there as a Cambodian army lieutenant in late 1972. "My company was assigned to hold it at all costs."

A naturalized citizen, Defense Attache mobilization designee and founding member of the 1st U.S. Army Reserve Linguist Unit, Saren returned to his native land in 1992 to lend his Cambodian language skills in the search for missing American servicemen.

Global forays are increasingly routine for members of the 1st USAR Linguist Unit. One unit alumnus recently served with U.S forces in Haiti. Earlier, Russian linguists spent months searching the former Soviet Union for U.S. airmen and others missing from Cold War missions.

Organized in 1988, the unit has detachments in New York City, Charlottesville, Va., Detroit, Houston, Rochester, N.Y., San Diego, Tampa and Tucson, Ariz. Members drill for points only.

Reservists interested in joining should write to: 1st USAR Linguist Unit, 6601 Baltimore Avenue, Riverdale, Md., 20737-1025. The main requirement for attachment is documented knowledge of a foreign language. ★

Army sailors

Retired Navy senior chief teaches USAR watercraft operators how to 'think blue'

Story by Courtenay Welton

Several weeks on a boat in a Seattle mooring. Marlinspike and deck seamanship. Classes on capsizing and man overboard.

Not a typical Army Reserve school, but one a number of soldiers from USAR boat units will attend this year.

This off-site training program for watercraft operators and marine engineers is in its second year and is helping solve a long-standing MOS qualification problem.

"We get some people who have experience on boats from the Navy and the Coast Guard, but most of our new unit members have no boat experience at all," said Maj. William L. Coleman, Transportation Corps force integrator at the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve and former commander of the 481st Transportation Co. (Heavy Boat), Calif.

The Army's MOS-producing school at Fort Eustis, Va., could not meet the USAR's demand for 88Ks and 88Ls. As a solution, the Reserve last year turned to Charles Spence, a 21-year Navy veteran.

"We had to do something out of the ordinary to cure our problems," said CW4 Keith Keller, harbormaster for the 483rd Transportation Bn., Oakland Army Base, Calif., and catalyst behind Spence's program. "I'm extremely pleased with the result."

Spence is a part-time instructor at the Maritime Training Center of Seattle Central Community College in Washington state, and a retired Navy senior chief quartermaster and licensed Merchant Marine captain. His 88K course for watercraft operators is two weeks, the 88L course for marine engineers three weeks. Course information is available on computer through the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS).

> *The Army has more boats than the Navy, with 68 percent of the Army's watercraft structure in the Army Reserve. Largest in the USAR fleet is a 275-foot logistics support ship, docked in Tacoma, Wash. Other Army Reserve vessels include landing craft, tugs, barges and floating cranes. In war, Army boats transport cargo and troops ship-to-shore and to fixed and temporary ports.*

Students live and eat meals onboard a 175-foot LCU 2000, or landing craft. Instruction is given in a nearby classroom or onboard the vessel. A mandatory study hall is conducted Sunday through Thursday nights. Spence ensures compliance by also living onboard the LCU.

His intensive 88K course covers marlinspike and deck seamanship (knot tying and other basic mariner skills), shipboard emergencies, damage control and pollution prevention. At course's end, students take the Marine Certification Exam.

Students in the marine engineer course study diesel engine maintenance, electrical currents, heating and air conditioning systems, and also take a certification exam.

"I stress hands-on training and team building," said Spence, a former instructor at the Navy's Officer Candidate and surface warfare schools. "My program is total immersion training, 12 to 15 hours a day."

Pam Briola

Retired Navy senior chief Charles Spence teaches a class to watercraft operator

Spc. Carlos I. Gomez, a marine engineer student.

Support spoken here

By SSgt. Amy Gunnerson

Pfc. Bryan Sullivan, a truck driver with Detachment 1, 425th Transportation Company, Emporia, Kan., spent his first AT making history at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, La.

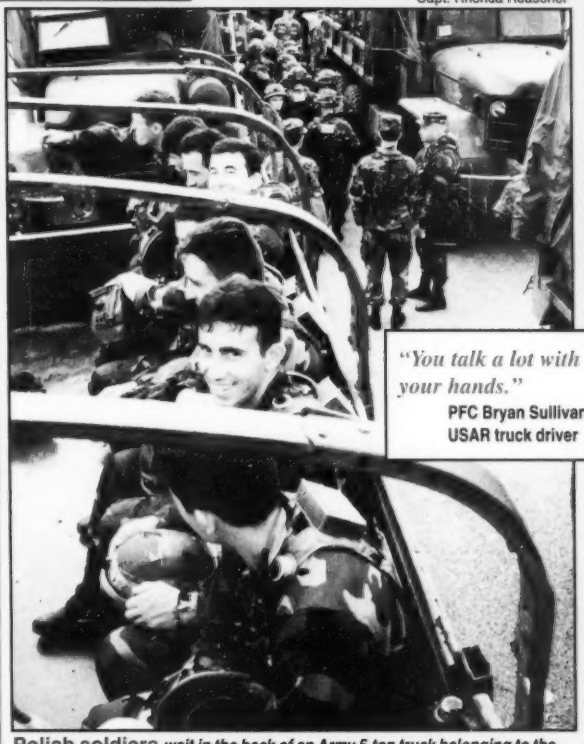
Sullivan was one of 450 soldiers from the U.S. Army Reserve's 89th Regional Support Command who supported NATO's "Partnership for Peace" exercise at JRTC in August, the first PFP venture on U.S. soil.

"This goes way beyond AIT, it's real world," said Sullivan, who shared his truck cab with a Polish co-driver.

Cooperative Nugget '95 included soldiers from Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kyrghystan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine, Uzebekistan, Canada and the United Kingdom.

The PFP exercise featured fewer "battles" than a standard JRTC rotation. Soldiers concentrated on peacekeeping missions, such as manning checkpoints and distributing humanitarian supplies, all under threat of insurgent factions.

Capt. Rhonda Reasoner



"You talk a lot with your hands."
PFC Bryan Sullivan
USAR truck driver

Polish soldiers *wait in the back of an Army 5-ton truck belonging to the 425th Transportation Company, Salina, Kan., during a multi-nation exercise.*

Roundup

95th Division (IT)

Fifteen soldiers from the "Ironman" division recently earned the Expert Infantry Badge at Fort Hood, Texas.

An active Army battalion, 2/7th Cav, conducted the arduous test, which requires a timed 12-mile road march, expert qualification on the M16, and mastery of 35 basic infantry skills.

Seventeen Reservists from the 95th took the test after a one-week train-up at Fort Hood, giving the division an outstanding 88 percent success rate (only 20 percent Armywide generally earn the badge).

"The greatest benefit is to bring this experience back to the unit," said Capt. Marty W. Nelson, EIB board president for the 95th, headquartered in Oklahoma City.

Division soldiers who earned the EIB: 1st Lt. Kirk A. Fenton; 1st Sgt. Larry J. Bursey; MSgt. Deral Adams; SFCs Larry D. Clements and Barry W. Hall; SSgts. Frank E. Valley, Timothy Spradlin, Tony E. Propes, Robert Dodson, Kevin E. Betterton, Robert E. Husted, Randy G. Crowall and Michael Denette; Sgt. Jack T. Peddy Jr., and Cpl. Dana O'Hara Capers.

395th Ordnance Company

Last summer soldiers from this Appleton, Wis., unit trained in Germany for two weeks, then played host to 100 German soldiers at Fort McCoy, Wis., as part of a Department of Defense unit exchange program.

Training in Germany included a 20-kilometer road march and range firing with German weapons. Host unit was 3rd Company, Nachschubbataillon 481, in Zweibrucken.

At Fort McCoy, German soldiers took the APFT, fired American weapons, observed tactical operations of an artillery unit and delivered ammunition.

256th Combat Support Hospital

Some of Cleveland's neediest citizens got help from Army Reservists assigned to this Parma, Ohio, unit.

Twenty-five soldiers worked at the second annual Homeless Stand Down, sponsored by the city of Cleveland, the VA hospital and a host of social service organizations.

Reservists provided crowd control, conducted registration interviews, and prepared 600 care packages, among other tasks.

80th Division (IT)

Fifty Reservists from this Richmond (Va.)-based division last summer served on staff at the Community Service Leadership Camp in Scotland, Pa.

Sponsored by Cities in Schools, Inc., a dropout prevention program, the camp focused on community service, leadership, academics and computer technology. Army Reservists provided administrative support and taught classes. ★

Surgery *at a military reconciliation camp.*

A tooth *extraction under primitive conditions.*

By SSgt. Mark Martello

For the last 25 years, Cambodia has endured civil war, a holocaust and disease. Land mines still maim the innocent. Government forces continue battle with the Khmer Rouge in border areas. It's a country in need.

Some relief arrived last summer when eight U.S. Army Reservists teamed with an active Army Special Forces detachment to provide medical training and treatment for two weeks in this tortured land. Reservists came from the 426th Civil Affairs Battalion (Foreign Internal Defense/ Unconventional Warfare), based in Upland, Calif.

> *"This is a mission where we're really needed and appreciated."*
>
> Capt. John Padgett
> Physician's Assistant

First stop in Cambodia was a military hospital in Phnom Penh.

"The (Cambodian) staff was being asked to do so much with so little," said Maj. David G. Mohler, medical team leader and an orthopedic surgeon in the 426th. Though housing almost 500 patients, the hospital had little running water and a poor sewage system. For some operations, surgeons used car batteries to run lights.

"We gave special emphasis to the care of infections," said Mohler, who assisted in several operations, including amputations.

SSgt. Gregory Carper, a preventive medicine specialist, lectured on basic sanitation and hygiene. Capt. John Padgett, a physician's assistant, worked post-op and in-patient care.

The deployment was a homecoming of sorts for Padgett, who as a Special Forces medic, spent five tours of service in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict.

While in Phnom Penh, the U.S. contingent also trained two companies of Cambodian army medics.

Humanitarian assistance then shifted to villages outside the capital for a five-day Medical Civic Action Project (or open clinic), where Americans treated over 2,000 medical and dental patients.

"It's inspiring to see these people still smile after all they've been through," said SFC Kevin Lieberman, a CA specialist. "It's a country that's been through absolute devastation." ★

People

Vietnam veteran new CSM in 80th Division

Command Sgt. Maj. **James M. Johnson**, 51, a Vietnam veteran and retired Internal Revenue Service special agent, is the new CSM at the 80th Division (Institutional Training), based in Richmond, Va. He replaced CSM David M. Quick, now CSM for the 2079th Reserve Forces School, Fort Lee, Va. Johnson most recently was CSM for the division's 4th Brigade. A former Marine, Johnson saw combat at Hue during the Tet Offensive in 1968. An Army Reservist since 1976, Johnson was also CSM of the division's 3/318th when the battalion activated for Desert Storm.

Johnson wears the CSM brass again.

1st Reservist graduates from acquisition course

Lt. Col. **Ron Anderson**, assigned to Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, last year became the first Active Guard Reserve soldier to graduate from the Defense Acquisition University's Program Management Course. The 20-week course, taught at Fort Belvoir, Va., qualifies mid-career officers for the Acquisition Corps. "A definite challenge," said Anderson. "I learned a whole new language of acronyms." Currently he oversees the USAR's Dedicated Procurement Program, which uses specially appropriated funds to purchase readiness enhancing equipment.

Anderson is now qualified for the Acquisition Corps.

CA officer receives Albania service award

Mann spent almost six months in Albania.

Major **Marla Mann**, 353rd Civil Affairs Command, New York, recently received the Order of Naim Frasheri – First Class, Albania's highest military service award, for her six-month tour of duty as international program manager with the Joint Contact Team Program. Albania's minister of defense made the presentation. The JCTP is a military-to-military outreach program; all services and components participate.

Medal of Honor winner speaks to 90th ARCOM

Sgt. "Bud" Hawk with Maj. Gen. Ralph O. Doughty.

"I'm a citizen-soldier," **John D. "Bud" Hawk** told members of the 90th ARCOM. "I came when I was called and did the best I could." His "best" helped stop two German attempts to escape the Falaise Pocket in WWII and earned Sgt. Hawk the Medal of Honor. He spoke at a special commemorative program last year sponsored by the San Antonio-based command. The 90th Infantry Div., forebear of the ARCOM, was Hawk's outfit. "This is not mine," Hawk said, touching the medal around his neck. "I hold it in trust for those I served with, for those who gave their lives."

"Ooah!"

What does it mean?

We have all heard it. We have all said it. For America's Army today, "Ooah!" is more than just a word. It summarizes what we are doing, and why we do it. This word is important.

Many of you have heard me say that I do not know exactly how to spell "Ooah!," and I have received lots of information about how this term may have originated.

The 2nd Cavalry Regiment says it arose in the 1840s during campaigns in south Florida, and spell it "Hough!" In the 3rd Armored Cavalry, the word is "Aieeyah!" The Rangers claim "Hooah!" as one of their war cries.

Even Hollywood knows the term. In the Academy Award-winning motion picture "Scent of a Woman," Al Pacino's character, a former soldier, says with gusto, "Hoo-wah!"

We all hear our soldiers sound off with this word, and we hear it from spouses and children, too. "Ooah" permeates America's Army. How is it spelled, who started it, when or where it may have arisen all provide good conversation topics, but none of those concerns really capture the core issue.

It's a word Army Reservists often hear when dealing with active component soldiers. Depending on the conversation, "Ooah" seems synonymous with "yes," "can do" or "I understand." Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, former Army Chief of Staff, tackles the definition issue.

What is important about "Ooah!" involves the thought behind this expression. It means that we have kept our fighting edge, that we believe in ourselves and in the spirit that brings victory in battle. "Ooah!" says: "Look at us. We are trained. We are ready. We are proud to be soldiers in America's Army. We have the warrior ethos. Count on us!"

The great regiments of history have always had such rallying calls. In America's Army our heritage rings with stirring battle cries: "Geronimo!", "Garry Owen" and "NSDQ (Night Stalkers Don't Quit)." There is power in all of these expressions. And make no mistake about it - there is power in "Ooah!" ★

"Hough" (hoo-ah), according to some military historians, has its origins with the 2nd Dragoons (today's 2nd Cavalry) in Florida in 1841. In an attempt to end the war with the Seminoles, a meeting was arranged with Chief Coacoochee. After the meeting a banquet ensued. Officers of the garrison made a variety of toasts, such as "Here's to luck!" and "The old grudge" before drinking. Coacoochee asked Gopher John, an interpreter, the meaning of what they said. The interpreter explained, "It means, how d'ye do!", whereupon the chief, with great dignity, lifted his cup above his head, exclaimed in a deep, guttural voice: "Hough!"

HOUGH

Lonely by the camp fire dreaming,
Whilst the stars are o'er me beaming
Memory and thought come streaming
Rainbow-like across my brow.
Scenes that fate cannot deny me
Float upon the night-winds by me,
Whilst dark cares forgotten fly me,
And in dreams I drink to "hough!"
"Hough!" boys, "hough!" – "hough!"
boys, "hough!"
Drink beneath the tall palmetto,
"Hough!"

Soldier boys should never borrow
Idle troubles for the morrow;
Time enough when comes the sorrow
'Neath its heavy weight to bow,
Then, whilst stars are shining o'er us,
Let not darker skies before us,
In our dreams wake bitter chorus,
Banishing the toast of "hough!"
"Hough!" boys, "hough!" – "hough!"
boys, "hough!"
Underneath the green palmetto,
"Hough!"

Pressing here my mossy pillow,
Forms the moulder 'neath the willow,
Forms that sleep beneath the billow,
Flit and frolic round me now;
Banishing all thought of mourning,
All my dreams with joy adorning,
May they tarry till the morning
Ere they breathe their parting "hough!"
"Hough!" boys, "hough!" – "hough!"
boys, "hough!"
Let the soldiers' toast be ever,
"Hough!"

(Lt. Col. F. Rockenbough, "The Everglades Campaign with the Second Dragoons," Van Norstrand Co., New York, N.Y., 1875)

A MODEST BEGINNING

THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE HAD ITS OFFICIAL BIRTH ON APRIL 23, 1908, IN AN ACT "TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY." FROM THIS MODEST BEGINNING AND LIMITED MISSION, THE ARMY RESERVE HAS GROWN INTO A FORCE OF ALMOST ONE MILLION MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE VERY MUCH A PART OF TODAY'S TOTAL ARMY. THIS EXCERPT IS TAKEN FROM "TWICE THE CITIZEN," WRITTEN BY LT. COL. RICHARD B. CROSSLAND AND MAJ. JAMES T. CURRIE, AND PUBLISHED IN 1984.

Army Reserve Corps doctors and Red Cross nurses treat the wounded near Suippes, France, during World War I.

In his Report of the Secretary of War for 1899, Elihu Root stated the regular establishment of the United States would never by itself be the whole machine with which wars would be fought. Root then proposed that a homogeneous body of regulars and volunteers "using the same arms, familiar with the same drill, answering to the same ideas of discipline, instilled with the same spirit, and capable of equal and even performance" be formed.

Root supported legislation in 1903 to fundamentally upgrade the National Guard while retaining its historical state militia functions. Working with Ohio Congressman Charles W. Dick, a National Guard major general, Root helped draft Public Law 57-33, commonly known as the Dick Act.

This legislation clarified the concept of a universal militia. The militia was divided into two groups. The first was the organized militia, known as the National Guard, which was defined as the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia of the several states and territories. The second group was the Reserve Militia, which consisted of all able-bodied male citizens 18 to 45.

> The National Defense Act of 1916 defined the Army of the United States as the "Regular Army, the Volunteer Army and Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps and the National Guard while in the service of the United States."

For the first time, the Dick Act provided that general military stores, as well as arms and equipment, were to be offered to militia units that drilled at least 24 times a year and maintained a summer encampment of not less than five days.

In addition, the Dick Act reaffirmed the principles of federal funding, federal inspections and federal standards for training upon which today's Reserve Components are built. The act was the first of a series of bills, from the establishment of an enlisted Army Reserve in 1912 through the sweeping National Defense Act of 1916 and its 1920 amendments, that laid the groundwork for the Army's contemporary Reserve Components.

Root's idea for a reserve corps soon grew into concrete form with a 1908 act "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army." The new corps was believed necessary to overcome serious wartime shortages of physicians, which had been apparent during the Spanish-American War.

By June 30, 1909, 364 men had been commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps. By June 30, 1910, Surgeon General George H. Torney was pleased to report that the "Medical Reserve Corps has now passed the experimental stage."

Congress created an Army Reserve under provisions of Section 2 of the Army Appropriations Act of Aug. 24, 1912. This was accomplished by changing the term of Regular Army enlistment to seven years, with three or four years to be served with the colors, and the balance to be a furlough to the Army Reserve. This was the first provision for a federal reserve outside the Medical Department. ★

MAILCALL

Eliminate limits on years of service.

HAVING READ THE ARTICLES relating to forced retirement and the ending of military careers (Fall 1995), I wonder why the extension of years of service is limited to promotable lieutenant colonels. If the Armed Forces is an equal opportunity employer, which is what advertising suggests, then should not that extension apply to all officers and enlisted ranks? Limiting years of service is casting aside a wealth of experience and expertise.

MSgt. Robert Donner
Rochester, Minn.

Effective Nov. 1, 1995, promotable lieutenant colonels can stay in uniform for 30 years of commissioned service, the same as colonels (Active Guard Reserve officers can still only accrue 20 years of active federal service).

Allow soldiers to acclimatize for PT

I RECENTLY WAS ONE OF THE APFT failures Maj. Gen. Max Baratz wrote about (Fall 1995). I went to the Primary Leadership Development Course at Fort Chaffee, Ark., in August. I arrived on a Friday afternoon and took the APFT the next morning. I failed the run by one second and was sent home.

We were not allowed to acclimatize prior to being tested, even though the heat and humidity were at very dangerous levels. And on the run, I know it took me almost four seconds to reach the starting line because so many people were being tested. There is nothing more disappointing than letting your unit and family down and knowing there was nothing you could have done to make a difference.

I feel, as I am sure others do, that a look needs to be given to, not the standards of the APFT, but the methods of testing and scoring.

Spc. Mary L. Sweeney
Hopkinsville, Ky.

Effective Feb. 1, 1996, Professional Development Education schools must administer the APFT on the second or third academic day. Students failing will be allowed to continue classes but must pass a second APFT by the end of the course to earn academic credit. Previous policy sent Reservists home if they failed a pre-course APFT.

How can I fix my retirement points?

I RECENTLY RETIRED WITH 27 years service. While assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve I completed a number of correspondence courses. I retired before getting the courses credited to my record. How can I fix that? Also, I attended several resident Army courses as a civil service employee. Can these courses be credited to my military training record?

Lt. Col. (Ret.) Dwayne Burgess
Herlong, Calif.

In answer to your first question, since you are now retired, send documentation of correspondence course completion to the Retired Activities Division, Army Reserve Personnel Center, ATTN: ARPC-SFR-PAC, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5200. The telephone number is (314) 538-5029.

Your second question ... military training completed as a DA civilian will not earn you retirement points. AR 140-185, Chapter 2, says you must be in a military status (ADT, IADT, AT, etc) to earn credit for military retirement. As to the issue of military credit for military training completed as a DA civilian, you must send a request with documentation to either OCAR or ARPERCEN, depending on the level of training. If the course is Military Education Level-producing, OCAR makes the decision. If not MEL-producing, ARPERCEN decides. Contact the Retired Activities Division at ARPERCEN for guidance. Officers in the Ready Reserve should contact their PMOs.

It's a good idea to check SS earnings.

EVERY TWO YEARS I CHECK MY earnings with the Social Security Administration. I've found that my Army Reserve pay has been omitted for an entire year on three occasions. I've been able to correct the error by submitting W-2s but it takes awhile. I recommend all Reservists check their earnings regularly with the SSA.

SFC Charles O. Stanphill
Tulsa, Okla.

Good idea. To receive a printout from the SSA you must submit a Request for Earnings and Benefits Statement. For a copy, call the SSA at (800) 772-1213.

Who keeps record of past service?

I AM TRYING TO HELP A FRIEND get information about a father's military service. The individual we are researching for died a few years ago and did not leave many clues as to his military background. What organization can provide information?

Capt. Daniel J. Mullaney
Chester, N.H.

Write to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., 63132-5200. Provide as much information as you can about the veteran: full name, service number, dates of service, branch of service, etc. Even approximate information helps ("He's a World War II vet."). On average, it takes 3 to 5 months for a response.

Is SGLI coverage 24 hours a day?

UPON LEAVING ACTIVE DUTY and joining the Army Reserve, I continued my Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. Does SGLI cover me 24 hours a day, even when I'm not in uniform?

1st Lt. Gregory Crawford
Midland, Mich.

Yes. SGLI has around-the-clock coverage and is available to Troop Program Unit soldiers. Individual Mobilization Augmentees and Individual Ready Reservists are eligible IF attached to a unit for points only. Otherwise, IRR soldiers qualify for Veterans' Group Life Insurance, which has slightly higher rates. IMA soldiers are not eligible for VGLI. Retirees qualify for SGLI-Retired Reserve, which has rates comparable to VGLI. You can call the insurance company at (800) 419-1473.

Can I earn points through JROTC?

I RECENTLY LEFT A TPU AND am looking for ways to accrue retirement points other than correspondence courses and active duty time. Can I earn points by working with a JROTC unit or other service equivalents such as the Sea Cadets or Civil Air Patrol? Can I earn points drilling with a unit without being formally attached?

Capt. Kurt Utich
Sterling Heights, Mich.

In general, to earn retirement points you must be attached to a unit that has a Unit Identification Code (UIC). That unit commander authorizes what work you do, as long as it meets guidelines in AR 140-185, Table 2-1. For example, you can be attached to an ROTC detachment, with duty performed at a supported JROTC unit. Work with the Civil Air Patrol is also possible, as is recruiting, attending conferences, serving on a military board, speaking engagements, publishing articles in nationally recognized magazines or professional journals. Your PMO can provide guidance as can the Retirement Points Accounting Office, ARPERCEN, (314) 538-5002.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 305, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to conserve space.

USAR units deployed for Operation Joint Endeavor

- 353rd PSYOP Bn., Moffett Field, Calif.
- 209th Broadcast Public Affairs Det., Rome, Ga.
- 49th Military History Det., Forest Park, Ill.
- 17th PSYOP Bn., Arlington Heights, Ill.
- 308th Civil Affairs Bde., Homewood, Ill.
- 203rd PA Det., Wichita, Kan.
- 415th Civil Affairs Bn., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 19th Materiel Management Center, Fort Snelling, Minn.
- 329th AG Postal Co., St. Paul, Minn.
- 10th PSYOP Bn., St. Louis, Mo.
- 361st Press Camp HQs, Fort Totten, N.Y.
- 7th PSYOP Group, Moffett Field, Calif.
- 353rd CA Command, Bronx, N.Y.
- 23rd AG Postal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 304th CA Bde., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 90th Military History Det., San Antonio, Texas
- 755th AG Postal Co., Texarkana, Texas
- 358th PA Det., Fort Douglas, Utah
- 432nd CA Bn., Green Bay, Wis.
- 443rd CA Bn., Warwick, R.I.
- 300th Transportation Co., Tacoma, Wash.
- 146th Transportation Det., Orlando, Fla.
- 5502 U.S. Army Hospital, Aurora, Colo.
- 388th Medical Logistic Bn., Hays, Kan.
- 445th Medical Detachment, Independence, Mo.
- 883rd Medical Co, Roslindale, Mass.
- 4005 U.S. Army Hospital, Lubbock, Texas
- 347th AG Replacement Bn., Marion, Ill.
- 476th AG Replacement Co., Centralia, Ill.
- 735th AG Replacement Co., Centralia, Ill.
- 825th AG Replacement Co., Marion, Ill.
- 3rd COSCOM Augmentation, Des Moines, Iowa
- 21st TAACOM Augmentation, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 369th Engineer Det., Norristown, Pa.
- 487th Engineer Det., Washington, Kan.
- 91st Legal Support Tm., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
- 131st Chaplain Support Team, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 326th Public Affairs Det., Reading, Pa.
- A/2-228th Aviation, Det. 1, Willow Grove, Pa.
- 338th Military Intelligence Bn., Fort Meade, Md.
- 1st Military Intelligence Center, Det. 1, Phoenix, Ariz.
- 305th, 309th, 317th, 330th Rear Area Operations Centers, Germany
- Mobilization Support Center, Germany
- 221st PA Det., Germany
- USAREUR Military Intelligence Augmentation, Germany
- 310th Theater Army Area Command, Germany
- 454th Regulating Replacement Det., Germany
- 663rd, 793rd Movement Control Teams, Italy

ARMY SHORTS

USAREC LOOKING FOR ADVERTISING MODELS

Here's a chance to be all you can be. The U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Fort Knox, Ky., needs soldiers to appear in Army Reserve advertising, primarily magazine ads.

Candidates must be enlisted soldiers between the ages of 17-26, photogenic and willing to travel to a photo shoot on TDY orders funded by USAREC. Young & Rubicam, a New York ad agency, will produce the ads, which will appear in major magazines and college publications.

Applicants must send a full-length photo and short biography (include daytime phone number) to HQs, USAREC, ATTN: A&PA (Maj. Melton), 1307 3rd Avenue, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121. Photos cannot be returned.

TROA HAS INTEREST-FREE LOANS FOR UNDERGRADS

The Retired Officers Association (TROA) will award 800 interest-free loans of $2,500 to college students for the 1996-97 academic year. Applicants must be unmarried undergraduates, under age 24, who are dependent children of active, reserve or retired service members or their surviving spouses.

Students can receive the loans for up to five years. Repayment begins after graduation. Students are selected based on scholastic ability, participation in extracurricular and community activities, and financial need. TROA also awards grants of up to $2,500 to selected loan recipients.

To request an application packet, write to TROA Educational Assistance Program Administrator (09D), 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va., 22314-2539, or call (800) 245-8762, ext. 169, or e-mail schol@troa.org. TROA must receive completed applications by March 1.

RESERVIST WINS MEDAL AT MILITARY GAMES

SSgt. Cheryl Stearns, an Individual Mobilization Augmentee, won a gold medal in parachuting at the World Military Games last September in Rome, Italy.

A resident of Raeford, N.C., and a civilian airline pilot, Stearns is a former member of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights. She has a total of 29 world records, including the most jumps in a 24-hour period by a woman, 255.

OFFICER TRAINS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Maj. Timothy H. Sughrue spent two weeks in the UK learning how the Brits fight purple.

MSgt. Joe Covolo

As part of a USAR exchange program, Sughrue, a hospital administrator in Rapid City, S.D., participated in a joint exercise in southern England. Assigned for two weeks to a British Army ambulance unit, Sughrue observed a mock terrorist attack on a ship, rode helicopters and fired British weapons.

Sughrue, an Individual Mobilization Augmentee, teaches at the Army Medical Department Center and School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Soldiers interested in the exchange program should call Mr. Gene Hinkle, U.S. Army Reserve Command, (404) 629-8750.

'HOOAH!' ENERGY BAR IN TESTING

Researchers at the Army Soldier Systems Command are getting positive feedback on the high-energy Hooah! bar.

Similar to commercially-sold energy bars, Hooah!, with 270 calories and nine grams of fat, is being tested in three flavors: fruit, banana and chocolate. Scientists from the Army Research institute of Environmental Medicine are also working on the project.

No word yet on when or where Hooah! will become available to soldiers.

"Johnson! Put down that round and report to the dentist!"

USAR SHOOTERS AIM FOR OLYMPICS

Eight Army Reservists still have a shot at making the U.S. Olympic Pistol Team:

• Men's air pistol – Sgt. Ben Amonette, Radford, Va.;

• Men's free pistol – Amonette; SFC George Ross, Santa Clarita, Calif.;

• Men's rapid fire pistol – Capt. John McNally, Heath, Texas; Sgt. Stan Hayes, Laramie, Wyo.; SSgt. Jon Frazer, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. Col. Terry Anderson, Dallas, Texas;

• Women's air pistol – Sgt. Libby Callahan, Upper Marlboro, Md.; Cpl. Sandra Utasy, Los Angeles, Calif.;

• Women's sport pistol – Callahan.

Next stage in the selection process is the Olympic Shooting Trials in Atlanta beginning March 28, which will narrow the field to four shooters per event (there are now eight), with an eventual cut to two.

DEPLOYMENT TO PANAMA BEGINS

Soldiers from the 1394th Deployment Support Brigade and 478th Terminal Service Company, both at Camp Pendleton, Calif., loaded equipment onto 142 rail cars in December to kickoff Nuevos Horizontes 96.

A medical and engineer operation in the Bocas del Toro Province of Panama, Nuevos Horizontes is scheduled to end June 15, 1996, and will involve numerous USAR and National Guard units.

The trains traveled from Camp Roberts, Calif., to Galveston, Texas, where the 1184th Transportation Terminal Battalion transferred equipment to barges.

UN MEDAL OK'd FOR HAITI MISSION

Soldiers can earn the United Nations Medal for participation in the UN mission in Haiti.

To earn the UNM, a soldier must serve under the operational or tactical control of the United Nations a minimum of 90 consecutive days. Eligibility began March 31, 1995.

The UNM is awarded by the secretary-general of the United Nations and is categorized as a non-U.S. service medal. AR 670-1 governs wear on the uniform. The medal must be purchased through commercial sources.

Direct questions to CW4 John Wendland, Military Awards Branch, PERSCOM, (703) 325-8700.

Consider Space A

Army Reservists can fly Space Available on military aircraft to, from and between Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and CONUS.

All that's needed is a military ID card, DD Form 1853 (authentication of Reserve status; available from your unit) and patience. Travelers can even sign up for flights by fax.

Family members of Ready Reservists cannot fly Space A (families of Active Guard Reserve soldiers can fly OCONUS).

Space A passengers may travel in civilian clothes. Two pieces of luggage can be checked.

While flight schedules are subject to change, the following Air Mobility Command terminals have flights outside CONUS open to Reservists:

• To Puerto Rico – Norfolk NAS, Va., (804) 445-4118/48.

• To Guam – Travis AFB, Calif., (707) 424-1854.

• To Alaska - McChord AFB, Wash., (206) 984-5327; in Alaska is Elmendorf AFB, (907) 552-3781.

• To Hawaii - Travis AFB; in Hawaii is Hickam AFB, (808) 449-1515.

Selected AMC terminals for CONUS travel:

• Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., (803) 566-3082.

• Dover AFB, Del., (302) 677-2854.

• Lambert-St. Louis International Airport, (314) 263-6269.

• Los Angeles International Airport, (310) 363-0714.

• McGuire AFB, N.J., (609) 724-5023.

• Patrick AFB, Fla., (407) 494-5631.

• Scott AFB, Ill., (618) 256-2014.

A little poetry on the side

Lt. Col. Suzanne Maddox, adjutant for the 81st Regional Support Command, Huntsville, Ala., is also a poet. Her verse, "Putting on the Green," has been selected by the Modern Poetry Society of Florida for inclusion in its next volume, "Mirrors of the Soul," due in spring 1996. Maddox's poem describes her entry into the Women's Army Corps in 1972.

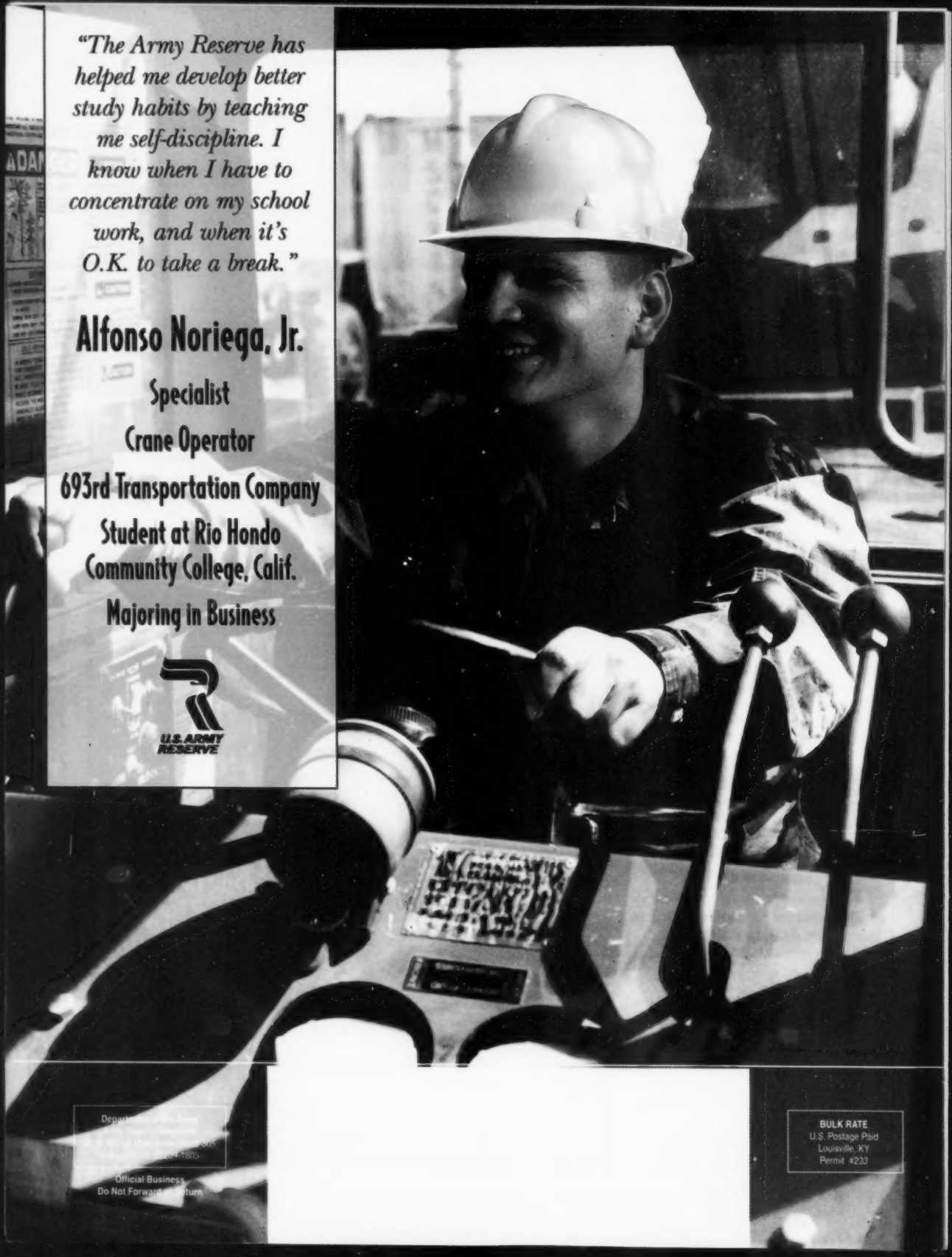
PUTTING ON THE GREEN

One hundred eighty women came; different race, different name;
in August to Fort McClellan; soon dressed alike, there's no telling.
From far away, some drove, some flew; and left behind the life they knew;
to be a part of Army life; to soldier first, then be a wife.

Army beds in a two-man room; reflect the sun, dispel the gloom;
as each girl enters burdened down; with linens, luggage, questions, frown.
They hang their clothes, align their shoes; and march to class – column of two's
to learn the history of the Corps; tactics, weapons, survival, war.

Dressed like ladies, they march and drill; and spend one night on wooded hill;
where boots don't shine and clothes aren't pressed; but WAC officers are the best.
The days are long, the weeks go by; some women leave who would not try;
to play the game the Army way; and find the strength needed to stay.

Their leadership ability; and physical agility;
along with test scores would become a record of what they have done.
Those women now all dressed in blue; march forward to pass in review;
then quickly change to leave unseen; but after putting on the green.


"The Army Reserve has helped me develop better study habits by teaching me self-discipline. I know when I have to concentrate on my school work, and when it's O.K. to take a break."
Alfonso Noriega, Jr.
Specialist
Crane Operator
693rd Transportation Company
Student at Rio Hondo Community College, Calif.
Majoring in Business
U.S. ARMY RESERVE
Official Business
Do Not Forward
BULK RATE
U.S. Postage Paid
Louisville, KY
Permit #233